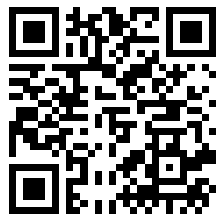

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FROM THE GIFT OF

WILLIAM ENDICOTT, JR.

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I have pleasure in giving the Portrait of George Granville William Sutherland Leveson Gower, 3rd Duke of Sutherland, Marquis of Stafford, Earl Gower, Viscount Trentham, and Baron Gower in the Peerage of the United Kingdom ; Earl of Sutherland, and Lord Straithnaver in the Peerage of Scotland ; a Knight of the Garter, and a Baronet ; Lord-Lieutenant of the Counties of Sutherland and Cromarty. Born 19th December 1828. In June 1875 His Grace was elected a Life Member of the Mess of the 93rd Sutherland Highlanders, and in the year 1871 the colours which had been carried with such glory in many a hard-fought battle were handed to His Grace for safe keeping in Dunrobin Castle, on which occasion the Duchess presented new colours. His Grace has a sincere and warm attachment to this distinguished Regiment, which was formed in 1800 by the enrolment of 600 brave men of the Sutherland Clan.

I have pleasure in giving the Portrait of George
 (Grandfather) William Sutherland Leveson Gower, 3rd
 Duke of Sutherland, Marquis of Stafford, Earl Gower,
 Viscount Trentbarn, and Baron Gower in the Peerage
 of the United Kingdom; Earl of Sutherland, and Lord
 Strathnaver in the Peerage of Scotland; a Knight of
 the Garter, and a Baronet; Lord Lieutenant of the
 Counties of Sutherland and Gornowry. Born 18th
 December 1828. In June 1875 His Grace was elected
 a Life Member of the Mess of the 93rd Sutherland
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 in Dunrobin Castle on which occasion the Duchess
 presented new colours. His Grace has a sincere and
 warm attachment to this distinguished Regiment,
 which was formed in 1800 by the enrolment of 600
 brave men of the Sutherland Clan.

THE HISTORICAL RECORDS
OF
The 93rd The Sutherland Highlanders,

NOW
2ND BATT. PRINCESS LOUISE'S ARGYLL & SUTHERLAND HIGHLANDERS,
FROM 1800 TO 1890,

*FROM THE REGIMENTAL RECORDS, THE WAR OFFICE, AND
OTHER ORIGINAL AND AUTHENTIC SOURCES,*

BY
JAMES MACVEIGH,

AUTHOR OF
"The Historical and Genealogical Account of all Scottish
Families and Surnames."

DUMFRIES :
PRINTED FOR THE AUTHOR BY JAMES MAXWELL & SON.
1890.

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*Gift of
William Endicott, Jr.*

TO

GEORGE GRANVILLE,

3RD DUKE OF SUTHERLAND, K.G., &c.,

THIS WORK IS

Respectfully Dedicated

BY

THE AUTHOR.

P R E F A C E.

IN presenting to my readers the History of the gallant old 93rd The Sutherland Highlanders, from the date of its formation in 1800 down to the present time, I have every hope that its perusal will be found interesting to the general reader, but far more to those that have served in this distinguished Regiment, which, in conjunction with a no less gallant Regiment—the 78th Highlanders, the “Old Ross-shire Buffs,”—has done more to conquer and consolidate authority in India than any other Regiment in the Service.

The following words on the 93rd Highlanders, expressed to the Author by a Field-Marshal, a Peer of England, and an old 93rd man—the brave Colin Campbell—are far more expressive than any words that can be written :—“ *Wherever hard work, great daring, and in the end, conquering, are required, send the Sutherland Highlanders, and they will do all that is wanted.*”

I trust my History will ever be a welcome Volume to those who have served, or are serving in this gallant Regiment, also to others who will follow in the steps of those brave soldiers, who, by their gallant deeds, have placed it *second to none* in the Service. If I am gratified in this, then I am satisfied.

PREFACE.

To the Duke of Sutherland ; Colonel Trotter, commanding the Regiment ; Captain Steuart MacDougall of Lunga, also serving ; Colonel Nightingale, formerly commanding, and to many others, I owe my best thanks for their invariable kindness and courtesy in cheerfully rendering me assistance.

JAMES MACVEIGH.

25 QUEEN STREET,
DUMFRIES, *December, 1890.*

THE 93RD SUTHERLAND HIGHLANDERS.

CHAPTER I.—1800 to 1890.

Curious method of raising the regiment—Character of the men—Guernsey—Ireland—Cape of Good Hope—Battle of Blauw-berg—High character of the regiment—A regimental church formed—Its benevolence—England—America—New Orleans—Dreadful carnage—Ireland—West Indies—Canterbury—Presentation of New Colours by the Duke of Wellington—Weedon—The northern district—Ireland—Canada—Stirling—Edinburgh—Glasgow—Aberdeen—Portsmouth—Chobham—Devonport—War with Russia.

This, perhaps the most Highland of the Highland regiments, was raised in the year 1800, letters of service having been granted for that purpose to Major-General Wemyss of Wemyss, who had previously raised the Sutherland Fencibles, many of

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the men from which joined the new regiment. The strength at first fixed upon was 600 men, which number was in a short time raised, 460 being obtained from Sutherland, and the remainder from Ross-shire and the adjoining counties. The regiment was, however, soon augmented to 1000 men, with officers in proportion ; and in 1811 it numbered 1049 officers and men, of whom 1014 were Highlanders and Lowlanders, 17 Irish, and 18 English.

One striking peculiarity in the constitution of the 93rd consists in its having probably furnished the last instance of the exercise of the clan influence on a large scale in the Highlands. The original levy was completed not by the ordinary modes of recruiting, but by a process of conscription. A census having been made of the disposable population on the extensive estates of the Countess of Sutherland, her agents lost no time in requesting a certain proportion of the able-bodied sons of the numerous tenantry to join the ranks of the Sutherland regiment, as a test at once of duty to their chief and their sovereign. The appeal was well responded to ; and though there was a little

grumbling among the parents, the young men themselves seem never to have questioned the right thus assumed over their military services by their chief. In a very few months the regiment was completed to its establishment.

As a crucial proof of the high character of the first levy for the 93rd it may be stated, that until the final inspection of the corps the recruits were never collected together. They were freely permitted, after enrolling their names, to pursue their callings at home, until it was announced in the various parish churches that their presence was required, when a body of 600 men was assembled, and marched, without a single absentee, to Inverness, where the regiment was inspected by Major-General Leith Hay in August 1800.

During the sojourn of the regiment at Inverness there was no place of confinement in connection with it, nor were any guards mounted, the usual precautions necessary with soldiers being quite inapplicable to the high-principled, self-respecting men of Sutherland. Many of the non-commissioned officers and men were the children of respectable

farmers, and almost all of them of reputable parentage, the officers being mostly well-known gentlemen connected with Ross and Sutherland. Indeed, the regiment might be regarded as one large family, and a healthy rivalry, and stimulus to the best behaviour was introduced by classifying the different companies according to parishes. While the characteristics referred to seem to have strongly marked the Sutherland Highlanders, our readers will have seen that to a greater or less degree they belonged to the original levies of all the Highland regiments.

In September 1800 the 93rd embarked at Fort George for Guernsey, where it was for the first time armed and fully equipped, and where it made rapid progress in military training.¹

In February 1803 the 93rd was removed to Ireland, where it continued to July 1805. While in Dublin, like most of the other Highland regiments

¹ At Guernsey, on May 6, 1802, died at the age of 40, Sergeant Sam. M'Donald, well known at the time by the appellation of "Big Sam." He served in the American War, was afterwards fagman to the Royals, and subsequently lodge porter at the Carlton House. In 1793 he was appointed sergeant in the Sutherland Fencibles, joining the 93rd when it was raised. He measured 6 ft. 10 in. in height, 4 feet round the chest, was strongly built, muscular, and well-proportioned. His strength was prodigious, but he was never known to abuse it. His tomb was restored by the non-commissioned officers of the 79th Cameron Highlanders in 1820, and in 1870 by the officers of the 93rd.

at one time or another in Ireland, it had to assist in quelling an attempted insurrection, performing the disagreeable duty kindly, but firmly and effectually.

In July 1805 the 93rd joined the armament against the Cape of Good Hope, under Major-General Sir David Baird.

The expedition sailed early in August, and, after a boisterous voyage, arrived and anchored in Table Bay on January 4th, 1806. The troops formed two brigades, one of which, consisting of the 24th, 38th, and 83rd regiments, was under the command of Brigadier-General Beresford; the other, called the Highland brigade, comprehending the 71st, 72nd, and 93rd regiments, was commanded by Brigadier-General Ronald C. Ferguson. On the 5th, General Beresford, who had been detached to Saldanha Bay, in consequence of the violence of the surf in Table Bay, effected a landing there without opposition; and on the 6th the Highland brigade landed in Lospard Bay, after a slight resistance from a small body of light troops stationed on the adjoining heights. In landing, 35 men of the 93rd were drowned by the upsetting of a boat in the surf, and

Lt.-Colonel Pack of the 71st, and a few men, were wounded.

Having landed his stores on the 7th, General Baird moved forward the following day, and ascending the summit of the Blauw-Berg (Blue Mountain), he found the enemy, to the number of about 5000 men, drawn up in two lines on a plain, with twenty-three pieces of cannon. Forming his troops quickly in two columns, he thereupon directed Lt.-Colonel Joseph Baird, who commanded the first brigade, to move with that brigade towards the right, while the Highland brigade, which was thrown forward upon the high road, advanced against the enemy. Apparently resolved to retain their position, the enemy opened a heavy fire of grape, round shot, and musketry, which was kept up warmly as the British approached, till General Ferguson gave the word to charge. This order was obeyed with the accustomed alacrity of the Highlanders, who rushed upon the enemy with such impetuosity as at once to strike them with terror. After discharging the last volley without aim or effect, the enemy turned and fled in great confusion, leaving upwards of 600

men killed and wounded. The loss of the British was only 16 men killed and 191 wounded. The 93rd had only 2 soldiers killed, and Lt. Col. Honyman, Lts. Scobie and Strachan, Ensigns Hedderick and Craig, 1 sergeant, 1 drummer, and 51 rank and file wounded. After this victory the colony surrendered.

The Sutherland Highlanders remained in garrison at the Cape till 1814, when they embarked for England. During this long period nothing occurred to vary the quiet and regular life of the regiment. This life was, indeed, remarkably regular, even for a Scottish regiment, and, we fear, would find no parallel in any corps of the present time. The men, who were mostly actuated by genuine religious principle, such principle as is the result of being brought up in a pious Scottish family, conducted themselves in so sedate and orderly a fashion, that during their stay at the Cape severe punishments in their case were unnecessary, and so rare was the commission of crime, that twelve and even fifteen months have been known to elapse without a single court-martial being assembled for the trial of any

soldier of the 93rd. Moreover, as an emphatic compliment to the steadiness of the men, their presence was generally dispensed with when the other troops of the garrison were commanded to witness the infliction of corporal punishment.

But the most remarkable proof of the intensity and genuineness of the religious feeling in the regiment, as well as of its love of all that was peculiar to their native land, remains to be told. There being no divine service in the garrison except the customary one of reading prayers to the troops on parade, these Sutherland men, in addition to their stated meetings for reading the Bible and for prayer, in 1808 formed a church among themselves, appointed elders and other office-bearers, engaged and paid a stipend to a minister of the Church of Scotland, and had divine service regularly performed according to the forms of the Presbyterian Church. As a memorial of this institution there still remains in possession of the sergeants' mess the plate used in the communion service, and until recently there existed among the regimental records the regulations intended for the government of its members. This

establishment had an excellent effect, not only on its immediate members, who numbered several hundreds, but also upon those who made no pretence of being guided by religious principle.

Such men were not likely to forget the claims of relationship and benevolence, and indeed such was their frugality, that in addition to their contributing to the support of their minister and to the charitable funds formed in the regiment, the men were in the habit of lodging in a trusted officer's hands savings amounting to from £5 to £50, until an opportunity occurred of forwarding the money to their relatives at home; upon one occasion, in particular, £500 were remitted to Sutherland, exclusive of many minor sums sent home through the post-office.

In the month of April 1814, the 93rd embarked for Europe, amid, as may easily be believed, the general regret of the colony; it landed at Plymouth on August 15th of the same year. Of the 1018 non-commissioned officers and men who disembarked 977 were Scotch.

The regiment had not been many weeks at

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home when it was again ordered on foreign service, this time, alas, of a much more disastrous kind than that which it performed during its long stay at the Cape. Although it had not the good fortune to take part in the stormy events which were shortly to take place on the field of Europe, and share in the glory accruing therefrom, yet the work it was called upon to perform, so far as bravery, endurance, and suffering are concerned, deserved as great a meed of praise as if it had been performed on the field of Quatre Bras or Waterloo.

Early in September 1814,² the 93rd had received orders to hold itself in readiness for immediate embarkation, and on the 16th it embarked in three divisions as part of the armament under Major-General Sir John Keane, destined to operate in North America; for at this time, unfortunately, Britain was at war with the United States. The fleet sailed on the 18th, and on November 23rd, joined, at Jamaica, the squadron under Vice-

² In 1813 a second battalion was added to the regiment. It was formed at Inverness, and after some instructions in discipline, was destined to join the army under the Duke of Wellington in France; but owing to the peace of 1814 this destination was changed to North America. This battalion was embarked, and landed in Newfoundland, where it was stationed sixteen months, and then returning to Europe in 1815, was reduced soon after landing.

Admiral the Honourable Alexander Cochrane.

The united forces, the command of which was now assumed by General Keane, amounted to 5400 men. With this force he sailed from Jamaica on the 27th of November, and on December 13th landed near Cat Island, at the entrance of a chain of lakes leading to New Orleans. On the 23rd the troops landed without opposition at the head of the Bayonne ; but were attacked on the following night by a large body of infantry, supported by a strong corps of artillery. After a spirited contest the enemy were repulsed with loss. On the 27th, Major-General the Honourable Sir Edward Pakenham, who had arrived and assumed the command of the army on the 25th, moved the troops forward in two columns, and took up a position within six miles of New Orleans, in front of the enemy's lines. The position of the Americans was particularly favourable, having a morass and a thick wood on their left, the Mississippi on their right, and a deep and broad ditch in front, bounded by a parapet and breast-works, extending in a direct line about a thousand yards, and mounted with artillery, and a

flanking battery on the right bank of the river.

For several hours on the 28th, the force was kept in front of these works, under insufficient shelter, and, allowed neither to advance nor retire, suffered considerable loss from the storm of shot and shell poured upon it; the 93rd lost 3 men killed and several were wounded. On the three following days, the 93rd, as did every other corps, lost several men in their encampment, from the guns of the enemy, which were placed in battery on the right bank of the Mississippi. We shall give the rest of this narrative in the words of the well-kept Record-Book of the regiment, which, we believe, quotes from the journal kept by Captain Charles Gordon, one of the early officers of the 93rd.

On the 1st of January, 1815, long before daybreak, the army was in motion, and placed in position similar, but closer to the American lines than on the 28th of December. Forming in close column of regiments, the troops were ordered to lie down and wait for the favourable issue of the British batteries against the enemy's works, the former opening with a brisk fire at daylight, but unfortunately all in vain. After a cannonade of several hours, the greater part of the guns were silenced and dismounted, and after a harassing day, the army was ordered to retire to its former bivouac. The 93rd lost 1 subaltern, 1 sergeant, and 6 rank and file killed, and several wounded.

Nothing was done for the next few days, though the army

underwent great fatigue in the carriage of guns, stores, &c., and were continually annoyed by the batteries of the enemy on the opposite side of the Mississippi. On the afternoon of the 7th, the army had its hopes again raised by the orders issued for a general attack on the following morning, but, in the words of Captain Gordon, "as this expedition commenced, so did it terminate, in disappointment—utter disappointment and calamity."

On the 8th of January the main body of the 93rd, flushed with the hope of measuring bayonets with their hitherto concealed opponents, advanced in compact close column towards the centre of the American lines, from which poured a tremendous fire of grape and musketry (including buckshot); but its patience and discipline were again put to the test when within about 80 yards of the enemy's breastworks, by an order to halt. In this unenviable position, without permission or even power to fire with any effect whatever, with nothing visible but the murderous muzzles of thousands of American rifles, only the tops of the men's caps being seen as they loaded and fired resting upon their parapets, a staff-officer was heard to exclaim as he hurriedly came up and rode away,—“93rd, have a little patience and you shall have your revenge.” But, alas! it was decreed otherwise; the regiment continued in its fatal position without receiving any further orders, officers and men being mowed down in all directions, until Sir John Lambert, the senior surviving general officer, thought it advisable to order the army to retire. In this most disastrous affair, action it could not well be termed, the regiment was dreadfully cut up.

The following is a list of the killed and wounded in this sadly mismanaged affair, in which the gallant 93rd probably lost more officers and men in a few hours than it did throughout the whole of the Indian Mutiny campaign, in which, as will be seen, it had

perhaps hotter work to do than ever fell to the lot of any single regiment. The killed were Lt.-Col. Dale, commanding the 93rd, Captains Hitchins and Muirhead, Lieutenants Munro and Phaup (both prisoners, who died of their wounds), Volunteer Johnston, 4 sergeants, 1 drummer, and 115 rank and file, including those who died next day of their wounds. There were wounded, Captains Ryan, Boulger, M'Kenzie, and Ellis; Lieuts. John M'Donald, Gordon, Hay, Graves, M'Lean, Spark, and D. M'Pherson, Volunteer John Wilson, 17 sergeants, 3 drummers, and 348 rank and file. It is sad to think that neither gain nor glory resulted from this dreadful carnage.

The army having re-embarked, the fleet weighed anchor again on the 7th of February, and made for the mouth of the Bay of Mobile, where the greater part of the army disembarked on the Dauphin Isle. Preparations were here being made to attack the fortified town of Mobile, when news arrived that preliminaries of peace had been signed between Great Britain and the United States. After being encamped about six weeks, the army was ordered

to embark for Europe. The 93rd, at least the fragment left of it, arrived at Spithead on the 15th of May, 1815, and being in too weak a state to take part in the stirring events taking place on the Continent, it was ordered to Ireland, disembarking at Cork on the 28th of May, and proceeding to Birr Barracks.

The second battalion having been disbanded at Sunderland, the ranks of the first battalion were filled up by a large draft of non-commissioned officers and privates from the former. As the history of the regiment is comparatively uneventful up to the time of the Crimean War and Indian Mutiny, we shall rapidly run over its movements previous to these stirring periods.

The 93rd appears to have moved about successively from Birr to Athlone, Nenagh, and Limerick, sending out numerous detachments, and in June 1818, to have proceeded to Dublin, where it remained till the following May (1819). On leaving Dublin, it was again detached to the southern counties, where it was frequently called upon to perform the most delicate and harassing duties.

Between the 3rd and 8th of November 1823, the regiment embarked at the Cove of Cork in four transports for the West Indies, without having lost a single man by desertion. It may be taken as a proof of the continued good conduct of the regiment during the eight years it was stationed in Ireland, that Lieutenant-General Lord Combermere, in his general order issued on its departure, stated that

“No regiment in the service stands in greater estimation, or has been more conspicuous for its discipline and soldier-like conduct, than the 93rd.”

Only one detachment proceeded to Demerara, the others being landed at Barbados in December 1823; the former, however, shortly afterwards joined the latter. The regiment remained in garrison at Barbados till the month of February 1826, when it was removed to Antigua and St Christopher, sending a detachment from the former island to Montserrat. These stations the 93rd occupied till February 1830, when it was removed to St Lucia and Dominica, where it remained till January 1832, when all the service companies were again collected together at Barbados, where they were stationed

for upwards of two years longer. After having spent ten and a half years in the Windward and Leeward Island, the regiment embarked for England in two detachments on the 26th of March and the 3rd of April 1834, leaving behind it 117 of its men as volunteers to other regiments. On its arrival at Spithead on the 6th of May, the strength of the regiment was only 371, having been thus reduced by death, the discharge of invalids, and volunteers to other corps. The proportions of deaths in the regiment, however, while stationed in the West Indies, was considerably below that of other regiments.

It was originally intended that the regiment should proceed at once to Scotland, where it had not been quartered since its first formation ; but on account of the serious demonstrations that were made by the populace in London about the period of the regiment's return to England, it was deemed expedient to draw as many troops as possible around the capital. The 93rd was consequently sent to Canterbury, where it arrived on the 8th of May 1834, and where it was shortly afterwards

joined by the depot companies from Scotland.

During the stay of the Sutherland Highlanders in Canterbury, the most notable incident in its history was the presentation of new colours to the regiment by his Grace the Duke of Wellington, an event which seems even now to be looked back upon as marking a red-letter day in the calendar of the 93rd. The presentation took place on the 7th of October 1834, and immense preparations were made for the ceremony. The day fortunately turned out particularly favourable, and not fewer than 10,000 persons must have turned out to witness the presentation, including many of the nobility and gentry of the county. We regret that space forbids us entering into details, or giving at length the wise and stirring address of the "Great Duke." Suffice it to say, that after referring to the past achievements of the 93rd, and of the soldier-like appearance and orderly conduct of individuals of the regiment who had attracted his attention in passing through the town, he urged upon officers and men, as the result of his long and valuable experience, the inestimable value of discipline in maintaining the

efficiency of a regiment, without which no amount of personal valour would be of avail.

“I have passed,” the Duke said, “the best years of my life in the barracks and the camps of the troops. The necessities of the service and my duty have compelled me to study the dispositions and the wants of the soldiers, and to provide for them. And again I repeat to you, enforce the observance of the rules of discipline, subordination, and good order, if you mean to be efficient, to render service to the public, to be respectable in the eyes of the military world as a military body, to be respected by the community, to be comfortable and happy among yourselves, and, above all, if you mean to defend to the last your colours which I have presented to you, the person of your sovereign, and the institutions, dominions, and rights of your country, and to promote its glory (as your predecessors have in this same regiment), by your actions.”

Lt.-Col. M'Gregor having replied in feeling and most appropriate terms, the regiment performed several evolutions before the Duke, who expressed his approbation of the soldier-like appearance of the men, and of their steadiness under arms. The rest of the day, both by officers and men, was given up to festivity and rejoicing. The officers entertained the Duke and upwards of 200 guests at a magnificent banquet in the mess-room, which had been ingeniously enlarged for the occasion. On the opposite side of the barrack-yard tables were laid for nearly 700, including the non-commissioned

officers, privates, their wives and children, who enjoyed an excellent dinner of roast beef and plum-pudding, with an allowance of beer, given by the amiable and benevolent lady of Col. M'Gregor. It was altogether a proud day for the Sutherland Highlanders. The whole terminated with the greatest good humour and conviviality. The soldiers continued to enjoy themselves to a late hour, dancing their native dances to their national music.

A few days after this memorable occasion, the regiment left Canterbury for Weedon, in Northamptonshire, where it was stationed till the spring of the following year (1835), detaching three companies to Newcastle-under-Lyme. In the end of May 1835, the 93rd left Weedon for the northern district of England, headquarters being stationed at Blackburn, and detachments at Bolton, Rochdale, Burnley, and Nottingham. In the following September headquarters was removed to Liverpool, and the other companies to Haydock Lodge, Wigan, and Chester Castle. The whole regiment was collected at Liverpool in October, on

the 27th and 29th of which month it embarked in two detachments for Dublin. Here the 93rd remained till October 1836, when it was removed to Newry; after being stationed at which town for upwards of a year, it was removed, in the end of November and beginning of December 1837, to Cork, preparatory to its embarkation for Canada, to quell the serious insurrection which was threatening the British power in that colony.

The 93rd in two divisions, under Lt.-Col. M'Gregor and Major Arthur, sailed from Cork on the 6th and 23rd of January 1838 respectively. The division under Major Arthur reached Halifax on the 29th of January; but that under Lt.-Col. M'Gregor met with so boisterous a passage, that it did not reach its destination till the 5th of March. On the following day the two divisions were re-united at Halifax. It is unnecessary to follow the various and complicated movements of the regiment during the suppression of the Canadian rebellion, more especially as it never had a chance of coming into contact with the rebels, except at Prescott, on the 16th of November 1838, when it was present at the

attack and capture of the brigands in the Windmill, in which affair it suffered no casualties. The 93rd, in the performance of its duties at this period, was often much divided, and frequently had to endure great hardships in its movements about the country. No. 4 company was, throughout the whole rebellion, in the Lower Provinces, attached to the 71st Highland Light Infantry.

The regiment was re-united at Toronto on the 28th of November, and the women, children, and baggage arrived on the 13th of December, just before the closing of the navigation. On the 4th of the latter month Lt.-Col. Spark arrived at Toronto, and assumed the command of the regiment, in succession to Lt.-Col. M'Gregor.

The 93rd remained at Toronto till the 17th of June 1843, with the exception of one year—from May 1840 till May 1841—when it was stationed at Drummondsville, Falls of Niagara. It is scarcely necessary to say that, during this time, as always indeed, the Sutherland Highlanders received the unqualified approbation of the officers whose duty it was to inspect it.

"This fine regiment still continues," to use the words of an order issuing from the Horse Guards, in December 1842, "to maintain its character for comparative sobriety and good order amidst the dissipation with which it appears to be surrounded; and that it is as remarkable for its splendid appearance in the field, and the correctness of its evolutions, as for the quiet and orderly habits of its men in their quarters."

On leaving Toronto, in May 1845, the 93rd went to Montreal, a wing which was sent to Kingston in the previous June joining headquarters there. On this wing leaving Canada West, Major-General Sir Richard Armstrong issued an order, in which he spoke of the appearance ("superb," he called it) and conduct of the regiment in the highest possible terms.

The 93rd continued for other four years in Canada, leaving Montreal in July 1846—the same month that the regiment received its first supply of percussion muskets—for Quebec, where it remained till August 1, 1848, when it embarked for home, after an absence of more than ten years. On the arrival of the "Resistance" at Portsmouth, it was ordered to proceed to Leith, where it arrived on the 30th of August. The regiment disembarked next day, and proceeded to Stirling Castle, where, in a

few weeks, it was joined by the depot companies. During its stay at Stirling detachments were sent to Perth and Dundee, and the regiment was twice selected to furnish a guard of honour for her Majesty the Queen,—in the summer of 1849, during her stay at Balmoral, and in August of the same year, when Her Majesty paid a visit to Glasgow.

The 93rd remained at Stirling till April 5, 1850, when it was removed to Edinburgh, where it was stationed for only one year, during which it again furnished a guard of honour to Ballater, as well as to Holyrood, during her Majesty's stay at that historical palace. From Edinburgh the regiment went to Glasgow, on the 15th of April 1851, and on the 23rd of the following February removed to Weedon. The 93rd remained at Weedon for only six months, proceeding, on the 11th of August and two following days, to Portsmouth, where it occupied the Anglesea Barracks. After a stay at Portsmouth of about ten months, the 93rd, on June 14, 1853, proceeded to Chobham Common, to form part of a force which was encamped there under the command of General Lord Seaton, C.B., for the purpose

of manœuvring. On leaving Chobham, on July 15, the regiment proceeded to Devonport, part of it being stationed at Dartmoor Prison, and another part at Millbay, Plymouth.

We should mention here that, on Nov. 30, 1852, died Lt.-General William Wemyss, who for two years had been colonel of the regiment, and who from infancy had been associated with it, his father having been Major-General Wemyss, who raised the Sutherland Highlanders. Lt.-General Wemyss had all along taken an intense interest in the regiment, in which he had been almost born. He was succeeded in the colonelcy by Major-General Edward Parkinson, C.B.

Once more had the war-trumpet sounded, calling the nations of Europe to take sides and do battle with each other, after a long, long rest. The Sutherland Highlanders were destined to have their own share in the struggle, being one of the first Highland regiments selected to meet the Russians in the east. In connection with the 42nd and 79th, the other two regiments of the famous Highland Brigade, we have given some general details of the

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movements of the army in the East, and especially in the Crimea, so that we shall confine ourselves strictly to the work of the 93rd, more especially so as, before it could again lay down its arms and take breath, it had harder, if not bloodier, work to perform than has fallen to its lot since it was first embodied. In the Indian mutiny the Sutherland Highlanders had a magnificent opportunity (perhaps their first real one) of showing what sort of stuff they were made of. How gloriously they came out of their trial will be seen in the sequel.



CHAPTER II.—1854 to 1857.

Embarks for the East—Gallipoli—Scutari—Varna—Sickness and cholera—Crimea—Battle of the Alma—Sebastopol—Balaklava—Battle of Balaklava—The “Thin Red Streak”—Heavy duties—Discomforts—Terrible hurricane—Disease—Kertch—First assault on Sebastopol—Second assault—Evacuation of Sebastopol—Exploit of Lt. M’Bean—Return home—Aldershot—Visited by the Queen—Dover—Presentation of Colours by H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge—Embarkation for China—Destination changed for India—The Indian Mutiny—Lands at Calcutta.

On the 12th of February 1854, orders were received to prepare for embarkation on active service; and as the establishment of the regiment was on the peace footing, it received 170 volunteers from the 42nd and 79th, including a few men from the depot battalion. On the 27th of February, when the regiment embarked at Plymouth, it consisted of 1 lieutenant-colonel (Ainslie), 2 majors, 8 captains, 9 lieutenants, 7 ensigns, and 6 staff officers, 41 sergeants, 20 drummers, and 850 rank and file. After it had been in the East for a few months, this establishment was considerably increased. After staying at Malta for a few weeks, the regiment, on

the 6th of April, sailed for Gallipoli, where it encamped, and where it had the first taste of official mismanagement in the shape of miserably inadequate rations. The 93rd stayed at Gallipoli, part of the time engaged in throwing up entrenchments, till May 6th, when it was removed to Scutari, where it had the misfortune to lose Lieut. M'Nish, who was drowned in a swollen stream.

After a few weeks' stay at Scutari, the 93rd was sent, on the 13th of June, to Varna, in the neighbourhood of which it remained till it embarked for the Crimea, along with the rest of the allied army, and where, in common with many other regiments, it suffered severely from sickness, cholera here first making its appearance. From this cause the regiment lost, while at Varna, 21 men and 1 officer (Lieut. Turner). From this and other causes, a general depression of spirits prevailed in the brigade ; for the 93rd had been joined by the 42nd and 79th. This temporary feeling, however, rapidly disappeared when it became certainly known towards the end of August, that active operations were about to take place in the Crimea.

When, on the 31st of August, the 93rd was transferred to the transports in which it was to be taken to the Crimea, it numbered 792 officers and men ; 102 non-commissioned officers and men, and 20 soldiers' wives being left behind at Varna, with most of the baggage, under Ensign M'Bean. The landing of the armies at Old Fort, Calimita Bay, has been already described in connection with the 42nd, as well as what happened until the allied army came face to face with the Russians entrenched on the left bank of the Alma.

We should mention here, that at the time of landing in the Crimea the general health of the regiment was much impaired by the sickness and exposure it had been subjected to while in Bulgaria : on the passage to the Crimea it lost several men from cholera. Its first night in the Crimea gave the 93rd a taste of the hardships and privations which it, like other British regiments, was destined to undergo. It passed the night, a very tempestuous and wet one, without shelter of any kind.

On the 19th of September the allied armies commenced their march towards Sebastopol, over

an undulating plain, the English being on the left, the post of danger, as Kinglake so forcibly points out, the French in the centre, and the Turks on the right close to the sea. As our readers know, the 93rd, along with the 42nd and 79th, formed the Highland brigade, under Sir Colin Campbell, which with the guards, constituted the First Division under H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge. After bivouacking near the small stream Boolganak, where the first brush with the enemy occurred, the 93rd, with the rest of the army, advanced, about mid-day on the 20th, towards the river Alma, on the left bank of which the Russians had already been descried, entrenched on formidable-looking and strongly fortified heights. On coming to within a short distance of the river, the English army deployed into line successively of divisions. The First Division thus became the second line, the Light Division forming the first. The Highland brigade formed the extreme left of the allied army, and was thus opposed to the Russian right, the 93rd being in the centre of the brigade, having the 42nd on the right, and the 79th on the left. Full general details of the

advance will be found in the history of the 42nd, and here we shall confine ourselves to the work of the 93rd.

The battle commenced about half-past one P.M. After the Light and Second Divisions had crossed the river, the First Division advanced, the Guards in front, and the three Highland regiments on the left in echelon. The latter, after advancing a short distance under heavy fire, were ordered to lie down in rear of the wall of a vineyard. After remaining there for a few minutes, the order to advance was again given, and was promptly complied with, the Highland regiments, led by their brigadier, the gallant and much-beloved Sir Colin Campbell, pushing through a vineyard into and across the river, the water in many places coming up to the men's waists. After a momentary delay in reforming, the three regiments advanced up the hill, in echelon, the 42nd leading on the right, the 93rd close behind on the left. The hill was steep, and the fire from the battery in front of the enemy's battalions very severe. Yet the Highlanders continued to advance for nearly a mile without firing a shot, though numerous gaps

in their ranks showed that that of the enemy was doing its work. A short distance above the river, the 93rd passed the 77th regiment, part of the Light Division, halted in line, and thus found itself immediately opposed to the enemy. Having nearly gained the summit of the heights, the regiment opened a brisk fire upon the battalions immediately in its front, accompanied by a hearty Highland cheer as it still advanced. After a hesitating delay of a few minutes the enemy fell back, and commenced their retreat in great confusion, suffering fearfully from the destructive volleys of the newly-tried Minie. The command was then given to halt, a brisk fire being kept up until the enemy had fled out of range ; and in less than an hour from this time no vestige of the Russian army remained in sight but the dead and wounded.

The 93rd in this battle lost 1 officer (Lieut. Abercromby), 1 sergeant, and 4 rank and file killed ; 2 sergeants and 40 rank and file wounded.

After a halt to bury the dead and look after the wounded, the army continued its march in the direction of Sebastopol, reaching Balaklava on the

26th, where it bivouacked for the night. The 93rd was at first posted before the village of Kadikoi, at the entrance of the gorge leading to Balaklava, partly to protect the position, but principally for the purpose of being employed in fatigue duty. It was only on the 3rd of October that a few tents, barely sufficient to hold the half of the men, were issued to the regiment. On the 6th of the same month the 93rd had to deplore the loss from cholera of Major Robert Murray Banner, an officer universally beloved and respected.

On the 13th of October a large force of the enemy having concentrated in the valleys of Baidar and the Tchernaya, and threatening Balaklava, Sir Colin Campbell was sent down by Lord Raglan to assume command of the troops in Balaklava. He immediately ordered a force of 331 officers and men of the 93rd, under Major Charles Henry Gordon, to proceed to the heights eastward of Balaklava to assist in intrenching and strengthening the position there already occupied by the marines. Below these heights, eastward of Balaklava, and on the western heights, a number of entrenched batteries had been

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raised, to command the approaches to Balaklava. Each of these was manned by a force of about 250 Turks, and they formed a sort of semicircle, being numbered from the eastward from No. 1 to 6.

About 7 o'clock on the morning of October 25th, a large force of the enemy debouched from the direction of the Tchernaya and Baidar valleys, and attacked the Turkish redoubts with a large body of skirmishers and artillery. The British force, which had been under arms since before daylight, consisted of about 800 marines on the heights, with the detachment of the 93rd under Major Gordon. The main body of the regiment, under Lt.-Col. Ainslie, was drawn up in line on a small hill in front of its encampment, covering the approach to Balaklava from the plain, having some Turkish regiments on the right and left ; and on the left front the brigades of light and heavy cavalry were drawn up in columns. The action commenced by the Russians concentrating a severe fire of artillery upon No. 1, the eastward redoubt, from which, after a short resistance, the Turks were dislodged, and the redoubt, containing three guns, was captured by the

enemy. In obedience to an order previously received in case of such a casualty, Major Gordon with his detachment at once proceeded to join Lt.-Col. Ainslie in the plain, a distance of about two miles. The capture of No. 1 redoubt was speedily followed by that of Nos. 2 and 3, when the Russians commenced a severe fire upon the flying Turks. The 93rd, now joined by the detachment from the heights, was directed to advance, covered by the light company, and throwing forward the left. The enemy then opened upon the regiment with round shot and shell from the redoubts from which they had driven the Turks. This caused some casualties, and the 93rd was ordered by Sir Colin Campbell—who at the moment may be said to have commanded in person—to retire under cover of a small rising ground immediately in the rear, where the regiment remained for a short time lying down under a fire of artillery, till a large body of cavalry appeared on the opposite side of the plain, about 1000 yards in front. The order was then given to the regiment, which was in line, to advance a short distance to

the summit of the rising ground in front, and to commence firing upon the cavalry, which were bearing down upon it at a rapidly increasing gallop. To quote the words of Dr Russell, the well-known *Times'* correspondent, who witnessed the action :—

“The Russians in one grand line charged in towards Balaklava. The ground flies beneath their horses' feet ; gathering speed at every stride, they dash on towards that thin red streak tipped with a line of steel. The Turks fire a volley at 800 yards and miss ; as the Russians came within 600 yards, down goes that line of steel in front, and out rings a volley of Minie musketry. The distance is too great, the Russians are not checked, but still sweep onwards through the smoke with the whole force of horse and man, here and there knocked over by the shot of our batteries alone. With breathless suspense every one awaits the bursting of the wave upon the line of Gaelic rock ; but ere they came within 200 yards, another deadly volley flashes from the levelled rifle, and carries terror into the Russians. They wheel about, open files right and left, and fly back faster than they came. ‘Brave Highlanders ! Well done,’ shout the spectators. But events thicken, the Highlanders and their splendid front are soon forgotten. Men scarcely have a moment to think of this fact, that the 93rd never altered their formation to receive that tide of horsemen. ‘No,’ said Sir Colin Campbell, ‘I did not think it worth while to form them even four deep.’ The ordinary British line, two deep, was quite sufficient to repel the attack of these Muscovite cavaliers.”

Another attack by the Russians was gallantly repulsed by the heavy cavalry, and about 10 o'clock A.M. the Guards, along with the 42nd and 79th

Highlanders, came up under H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge. It was about this time the heroic but disastrous charge of the light cavalry under Lord Cardigan took place, after which the First and Fourth Divisions advanced, the enemy retiring and concentrating on Nos. 1 and 3 redoubts. At night-fall the First and Fourth Divisions returned to their position before Sebastopol, the 42nd and 79th remaining behind at Balaklava. In this engagement the 93rd had only 2 privates wounded. The Russian force was estimated at about 18 battalions of infantry, with from 30 to 40 guns, and a large body of cavalry.

Sir Colin Campbell in his despatch drew Lord Raglan's special attention to the gallantry and eagerness of the 93rd under Lt.-Col. Ainslie, and Lord Raglan in his despatch to the Duke of Newcastle spoke in high terms of the conduct of "that distinguished regiment."

After this the 93rd, along with the rest of the Highland brigade, had heavy duties to perform in intrenching the position at Balaklava; and now that the weather began to break, and the clothes of

the men were in tatters, and the accommodation afforded by the tents miserably insufficient, their condition was wretched indeed. The climax came on the 14th of November, when the ever-memorable hurricane swept almost every kind of shelter off the face of the ground, and tore the tents to rags, leaving the poor soldiers completely exposed to its violence. All this, combined with the wretched and insufficient food, soon told sadly on the health of the soldiers. It was only in the spring of 1855 that anything was done to remedy this state of matters. With the erection of huts, and the arrival of good weather, the health of the regiment began to improve. Meantime, from Oct. 1854 to March 1855, nearly the whole regiment must have, at one time or other, been on the sick list, and nearly 100 died from disease. Among the latter was Lt. Kirby, who arrived in the Crimea on December 2nd, and died on February 15th following. We may also mention here the deaths of Lt. James Wemyss, of cholera, on June 13, and that of Lt. Ball, of fever, on June 18.

It is unnecessary to enter into the details of

the siege of Sebastopol, in which the 93rd, like all the other regiments in the Crimea, had to do its share of harassing and dangerous duty. The regiment took part in the expedition by the Straits of Yenikale to Kertch in the end of May and beginning of June, returning to Balaklava on the 14th of the latter month. In the first assault on Sebastopol on June 18th, 1855, the 93rd, with the rest of its division under Sir Colin Campbell, held a position close to the Woronzoff Road, in rear of the 21 gun battery, ready to act as circumstances might require. This attack, as is known, was unsuccessful; and from the 18th June to the 22nd of August, the duties in the trenches of the right attack were entirely performed by the First, Second, and Light Divisions alternately, and during this period the 93rd sustained a loss of 6 killed and 57 wounded, several of the latter dying of their wounds. On the night of the 6th of August Bt.-Major J. Anstruther M'Gowan of the 93rd was unfortunately severely wounded and taken prisoner, while visiting some sentries posted in front of the advanced trench right attack. It was a considerable time after his capture

that it was ascertained that Major M'Gowan had died of his wounds on August 14th at Simpheripol.

Lt.-Col. Ainslie was compelled twice to proceed on sick leave ; first on the 28th of June, when Major Ewart assumed command of the regiment, and again on August 17th, when Lt.-Col. Leith Hay occupied his place. We may state here that Lt.-Col. Ainslie did not return to the regiment, retiring on January 25th, 1856, when he was succeeded by Lt.-Col. Leith Hay.

On the 8th September the second grand assault upon Sebastopol took place, and early in the morning of that day the whole of the Highland brigade marched from Kamara to their old encampment on the heights before Sebastopol, where the knapsacks were deposited. The brigade then proceeded at once to the trenches of the right attack, remaining in support during the attack, in which, however, the Highlanders took no part. The assault on the Redan having again failed, the Highland brigade was pushed on to occupy the advanced trenches of the right attack, remaining there during the night, ready to repel any sortie that might be made. On

the 9th it was the intention again to assault the Redan, the four Highland regiments to form the storming party ; but on the night of the 8th the Russians evacuated the south side of Sebastopol, and the brigade in consequence returned to Kamara on the evening of the 9th.

A circumstance connected with the evacuation of Sebastopol should be mentioned. About midnight on the 8th, the Russian fire having previously ceased, and everything appearing unusually quiet, Lt. W. M'Bean, the adjutant of the 93rd, left the advanced trench and approaching the Redan, was struck with the idea that it was deserted by the Russians. He accordingly gallantly volunteered to enter it, which he did with a party of 10 volunteers of the light company, under Lt. Fenwick, and a like number of the 72nd, under Capt. Rice ; they found no one in the Redan but the dead and wounded left after the assault. The party, however, had a narrow escape, as an explosion took place in the Redan shortly after.

The loss of the 93rd on the 8th of September was 2 rank and file killed and 7 wounded.

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During the winter of 1855-56, the regiment was employed in erecting huts, making roads, draining camps, and latterly in brigade drill and target practice with the Enfield rifle, which had been issued to the regiment in September 1855; the health of the battalion was very good.

During its stay in the Crimea, 158 non-commissioned officers and privates were invalided to England; 11 officers and 323 non-commissioned officers and privates were either killed in action or died of wounds or disease; and 92 non-commissioned officers and privates were wounded.

The 93rd left the Crimea on June 16th, 1856, and arrived at Portsmouth on July 15th, proceeding to Aldershot on the same day. Next day the regiment was inspected by the Queen, who walked down the line accompanied by Prince Albert and a numerous staff, minutely noticing everything, and asking many questions regarding the welfare of the corps. Again, on the 18th, Her Majesty, attended by the Princess Royal, visited the huts of the regiment, several of which she was pleased to enter; she also tasted the rations prepared for the dinners of the men.

As the next episode in the history of the Sutherland Highlanders is the most important in its career, as they had, in the Indian Mutiny, an opportunity of showing what mettle they were made of, such as they never had since their embodiment, we feel bound to give it considerable prominence, and must therefore pass briefly over events both before and after.

On the 23rd of July the regiment left Aldershot for Dover, where, shortly after, it was joined by the depots from Malta (under Bt. Lt.-Col. Gordon), and from Dundee, under Captain Middleton. On January 31st, 1857, orders were received for the 93rd to hold itself in readiness for immediate embarkation for India, on which occasion it received 201 volunteers from the 42nd, 72nd, 79th, and 92nd. On the 6th of March, however, orders were received that the 93rd hold itself in immediate readiness for embarkation for China, and a few days after, Lt-Col. the Hon. Adrian Hope was brought in from half-pay as second Lieutenant-Colonel.

On the 22nd May, H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge was graciously pleased to present new colours

to the 93rd, in lieu of the now tattered ensigns that, twenty-three years before, had been presented at Canterbury by the Duke of Wellington. After the usual ceremony, H.R.H. made an appropriate address, in which he expressed his confidence that, should the services of the 93rd be required, it would guard the new colours with the same zealous feeling of honour and nobleness of conduct as it displayed in the late campaign.

By the 25th of May all the service companies were collected at Portsmouth, one depot company being left behind at Dover, under Captain Brown. On the 1st of June, Nos. 3, 7, and 8 companies, under Lt.-Col. Hope, proceeded to Plymouth, and embarked on board H.M.'s ship "Belleisle" for China, sailing on the 3rd of June.

On the 4th of June the remaining service companies, under Lt.-Col. Leith Hay, proceeded to the Clarence dockyard, Gosport, where, drawn up in line, they received Her Majesty on her landing from the Isle of Wight. After a royal salute, Her Majesty was pleased to walk down the whole line, minutely inspecting every man. The regiment then

marched in slow and quick time past the Queen, who expressed to Lt.-Col. Leith Hay how much pleased she was with its appearance.

On the 16th of June, the Grenadiers, Nos. 1, 2, 4, and 6, and light companies, with part of No. 5, embarked on board the s.s. "Mauritius," and sailed the following morning for China, under Lt.-Col. Leith Hay. The remainder of No. 5 company followed with the next transport. The strength of the regiment on embarkation for China was 52 officers and 1069 non-commissioned officers and men. The "Mauritius" entered Simon's Bay, Cape of Good Hope, where she found the "Belleisle" at anchor. Here Lt.-Col. Hope conveyed to the detachment on board the "Mauritius" the startling intelligence of the mutiny of the Bengal native army, and that orders had been received for the 93rd to proceed with all possible despatch to Calcutta, instead of China. The "Mauritius" anchored in the Hooghly, opposite Fort William, on the 20th of September 1857, the anniversary of the battle of the Alma, and the 93rd was welcomed by its old brigadier, the newly appointed Commander-in-

Chief, Sir Colin Campbell. The detachment under Lt.-Col. Adrian Hope did not arrive until the 26th.



CHAPTER III.—1857 to 1875.

On the road to Cawnpoor—Engagement near Futtehpoor—Attack on Buntara—Force assembled on the Plain of the Alum Bagh—Sir Colin Campbell's address to 93rd—Disposition of the force—on the road to Lucknow—Lucknow—The Dilkoocha—The Martinière—Banks's Bungalow—The Secunder Bagh—A terrible fight—Capt. Stewart—The Shah Nujeef—Adrian Hope's last effort—Sergeant Paton—Meeting of Campbell, Outram, and Havelock—Back to Cawnpoor—Dispersion of the rebel army—Second attack upon Lucknow—93rd in Lucknow—The Dilkoocha taken—The Martinière taken—The Begum Kotee—Terrible slaughter—Individual bravery—The 93rd at Rochilcund—Death of Adrian Hope—At Bareilly—March into Oude—Rebel hunting—End of the Mutiny—Losses—Peshawur—Cholera—Conduct of the men—Medical officers—Sealkote—The Umbeyla Campaign—Jhansi—Surgeon-major Munro—Bombay—93rd sails for home—New colours—Duke and Duchess of Sutherland—Ball at Holyrood—The Queen's interest in the regiment—Honours to officers—The Autumn Manœuvres—Strength of the regiment.

No time was lost in sending the 93rd up the river to Chinsurah, and by the 10th of October, the whole regiment in detachments was hurrying along the grand trunk road towards Cawnpoor, distant about 600 miles. By October 31st, the main body of the regiment, with Cols. Hay and Hope had reached Cawnpoor, and in a day or two had crossed

the Ganges and joined the column under Brigadier Hope Grant, assembling in Oude, for operations against Lucknow ; the force was encamped between Burnee Bridge and the Alum Bagh, about 10 miles in rear of the latter place. At Futtehpoor, three companies, under Brevet Lt.-Col. Gordon, were left to garrison that place, and to hold in check a considerable force of rebels, known to be in the neighbourhood. On the 1st of November one of these companies, under Captain Cornwall, formed part of a small force which had a severe but successful engagement with a considerable body of the rebels at Khaga, near Futtehpoor. This was a severely contested affair, and the men were exhausted by a long march before reaching the enemy's position, but nevertheless fought with such spirit and gallantry as to excite the admiration of Captain Peel, R.N., who had command of the force. The casualties of the 93rd company (No. 3) in this action were severe, being 3 men killed, and Ensign Cunningham and 15 men wounded.

On the following day, November 2nd, the detachment under Lt.-Col. Adrian Hope, consisting

of the grenadiers, Nos. 1, 2, and 4 companies, was also engaged in an attack on a fortified village in Oude, Buntara, and drove the enemy from the position, killing a number of them, and destroying the village. The casualties of the 93rd were 1 man killed and 3 wounded.

By November 13th the detachment under Brevet Lt.-Col. Gordon had come up, and the whole of the regiment was thus once more together. On the 11th of November the entire force assembled in the plain of the Alum Bagh, divided into brigades, and was reviewed by the Commander-in-Chief. The brigade to which the 93rd was posted consisted of headquarters of the 53rd, the 93rd, and the 4th Punjab Rifles, and was commanded by Lt.-Col. the Hon. Adrian Hope of the 93rd, appointed brigadier of the 2nd class. The little army, numbering about 4200 men, was drawn up in quarter distance column facing Lucknow. The 93rd stood in the centre of the brigade, on the extreme left, and after passing in front of the other regiments and detachments, Sir Colin Campbell approached the regiment, and thus addressed it :—

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“93rd, we are about to advance to relieve our countrymen and countrywomen besieged in the Residency of Lucknow by the rebel army. It will be a duty of danger and difficulty, but I rely upon you.”

This short and pointed address was received by the regiment with such a burst of enthusiasm that the gallant old chieftain must have felt assured of its loyalty and devotion, and confident that wherever he led, the 93rd would follow, and if need be, die with him to the last man. The 93rd was the first regiment on that occasion that made any outward display of confidence in their leader, but as the veteran commander returned along the line, the example was taken up by others, and cheer upon cheer from every corps followed him as he rode back to the camp.

All the sick and wounded having been sent into the Alum Bagh on the 13th, preparations were made for the advance, which commenced next day. The army marched in three columns, viz., the advance, the main column, and the rear guard. The 93rd, along with the 53rd, 84th, 90th, 1st Madras Fusiliers, and 4th Punjab rifles, constituted the 4th Infantry Brigade forming part of the main column, and was

under command of Brigadier Adrian Hope. The regiment had already lost, of sick, wounded, and killed, about 140 men, so that its strength as it entered the desperate struggle was 934 men. A detachment of 200 men of the 93rd formed part of the rear guard, which also contained 200 of the 5th Brigade under Lt.-Col. Ewart of the 93rd.

Instead of approaching by the direct Cawnpoor road to Lucknow, Sir Colin determined to make a flank march to the right, get possession of the Dilkoosha and Martiniere, on south side of the city, which the enemy occupied as outposts, push on thence to attack the large fortified buildings Secunder Bagh, Shah Nujeef, &c., lying between the former and the Residency, and thus clear a path by which the beleaguered garrison might retire.

As the narrative of the advance and succeeding operations is so well told in the Record Book of the regiment, we shall transcribe it almost verbatim, space, however, compelling us to cut it down somewhat.

At nine o'clock A.M. of November 14, 1857, the flank march commenced. As the head of the advance column neared the

Dilkoosha, a heavy musketry fire was opened on it from the left, and the enemy made some attempt to dispute the advance, but were soon driven over the crest of the hill sloping down to the Martinière, from the enclosures of which a heavy fire of artillery and musketry opened upon the advancing force. This was soon silenced, and the infantry skirmishers rushed down the hill, supported by the 4th Infantry Brigade, and drove the enemy beyond the line of the canal.

During the early part of the day two companies of the 93rd were detached, viz., the Grenadiers, under Capt. Middleton, close to the Cawnpoor road, to command it, while the baggage, ammunition, &c., were filing past; and No. 1, under Capt. Somerset Clarke, was pushed on to the left to seize and keep possession of a village so as to prevent the enemy from annoying the column in that quarter.

While the leading brigade, in skirmishing order, was gradually pushing the enemy beyond the Dilkoosha, the 4th Brigade followed in support, at first in open column, and while doing so, the 93rd lost 1 man killed and 7 wounded. After the enemy had been driven down the hill towards the Martinière, the 93rd was allowed to rest under cover of some old mud walls to the left rear of the Dilkoosha, until the order was given for the brigade to advance upon the Martinière itself. Then the 4th Punjab Rifles moved first in skirmishing order, supported by the 93rd, the Naval Brigade keeping up a heavy fire on the left, the result being that the enemy were driven back upon their supports beyond the canal. The Punjab Rifles pushed on and occupied part of a village on the

other side of the canal, while the 93rd, with the Madras Fusiliers occupied the wood and enclosures between the Martinière and the canal. Immediately on taking up this position, three companies of the regiment under Capt. Cornwall were sent to an open space on the left of the Martinière, close to the Cawnpoor road, for the purpose of protecting the Naval Brigade guns, while the headquarters, reduced to three companies under Col. Hay, remained within the enclosure. Towards evening the enemy from the other side of the canal opened a sharp artillery and musketry fire on the whole position, part of it coming from Banks's Bungalow. This continued till nearly seven P.M., when the Commander-in-Chief rode up and called out the Light Company and part of No. 8, and desired them to endeavour to seize Banks's Bungalow. As soon as the Naval Brigade guns were fired, this party under Col. Hay, in skirmishing order, made a rush towards the canal, which, however, was found too deep to ford. As the night was closing in, the Light Company remained extended in skirmishing order behind the bank of the canal, while Col. Hay with the remainder returned to the Martinière compound. Capt. Cornwall with the three detached companies also returned; but the Grenadiers and No. 1 company remained, holding detached positions to the left of the army.

During the day the rear-guard (of which 200 of the 93rd formed part), under Lt.-Col. Ewart, was several times hotly engaged with the enemy, but drove them back on each occasion, with no loss and few casualties on our side. The casualties of the regiment throughout the day's operations amounted to 1 man killed and 11 men wounded.

On the 15th, the 93rd was not actively engaged ; but in its position behind the Martinière compound was exposed to a constant fire, by which only 1 man was killed and 2 men were wounded. By this time headquarters was joined by the 200 who formed part of the rear-guard. Late in the evening all the detached parties were called in, and the regiment bivouacked for the night in a position close under the Martinière.

At six o'clock A.M. on the 16th the force was under arms, and formed in the dry bed of the canal *en masse* at quarter-distance column, and about nine o'clock advanced, close along the western bank of the Gomtee, for about two miles, when the head of the column encountered the enemy in a wood, close to a large village, on the southern outskirts of the city, and drove them in on their own supports. The 93rd—nearly every available officer and man being present—was the leading regiment of the main column, and, in consequence of the press in the narrow lanes, it was some time before it could be got up to support the skirmishers of the 53rd that were struggling with the enemy among the enclosures. Having driven the enemy back in this quarter, the 93rd emerged from the tortuous lanes of the village into an open space, directly opposite the Secunder Bagh, a high-walled enclosure, about 100 yards square, with towers at the angles, and loopholed all round. Here the regiment deployed into line, exposed to a biting musketry fire from the loopholed building, to avoid which Col. Hay was ordered to move the regiment under cover of a low mud wall about 30 yards from the southern face of the Secunder Bagh, while some guns were being placed in position in an open space between the

Secunder Bagh and another building opposite on the west side, for the purpose of breaching the south-western angle of the former.

As the last company of the 93rd—the 8th, under Capt. Dalzell—was moving into its place in line, the Commander-in-Chief called upon it to drag up a heavy gun to assist in breaching the wall; and gallantly and willingly was the difficult and dangerous duty performed, and the huge gun wheeled into position under a most withering fire. When the breach was being made, two companies, under Col. Leith Hay, took possession of a large serai or mud enclosure opposite the Secunder Bagh, driving the enemy out before them. In the meantime, the breach having been considered practicable, the assault was given by the 4th Punjab Rifles and the 93rd, supported by part of the 53rd and the battalion of detachments.

It was a glorious and exciting rush. On went, side by side in generous rivalry, the Sikh and the Highlander—the 93rd straining every nerve in the race, led gallantly by the officers. The colours, so lately confided to the regiment by H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge, were opened to the breeze, and carried proudly by Ensigns Robertson and Taylor.

The greater part of the regiment dashed at the breach, and among the first to enter were Lt.-Col. Ewart and Capt. Burroughs. At the same time, three companies advanced between the Secunder Bagh and the serai on the left, so as to keep down the artillery fire opened on the British flank by the enemy from the direction of the European barracks. The opening in the wall of the Secunder Bagh was so small that only one man could enter it at a

time ; but a few having gained an entrance, they kept the enemy at bay, until a considerable number of the Highlanders and Sikhs had pushed in, when in a body they emerged into the open square, where commenced what was probably the sternest and bloodiest struggle of the whole campaign.

Shortly after the breach had been entered, and while the men were struggling hand to hand against unequal numbers, that portion of the 93rd which had driven the enemy out of the serai, under Col. Hay, succeeded in blowing open the main gate, killing a number of the enemy in two large recesses on each side ; and pressing their way in, rushed to the support of those who had passed through the breach. Away on the right also of the building, the 53rd had forced an entrance through a window. Still, with desperate courage and frightful carnage, the defence went on, and for hours the Sepoys defended themselves with musket and tulwar against the bayonets and fire of the Highlanders, and 53rd, and the Punjab Rifles ; but there was no escape for them, and the men, roused to the highest pitch of excitement, and burning to revenge the butchery of Cawnpoor, dashed furiously on, gave no quarter, and did not stay their hands while one single enemy stood to oppose them. No, not until, at the close of the day, the building formed one mighty charnel house—for upwards of 2000 dead Sepoys, dressed in their old uniforms, lay piled in heaps, and on almost all was apparent either the small but deadly bayonet wound, or the deep gash of the Sikh tulwar.

As might be guessed, the regiment did not pass scatheless through this fiery contest ; not a few were killed, and many

wounded. The sergeant-major, Donald Murray, was one of the first to fall; he was shot dead as he advanced in his place in the regiment. Then fell Capt. Lumsden, of the H.E.I.C.S., attached to the 93rd as interpreter. Within the building, Capt. Dalzell was killed by a shot from a window above. Lts. Welch and Cooper were severely wounded; and Lt.-Col. Ewart, Capt. Burroughs, and Ensign Macnamara bore away with them bloody reminiscences of the dreadful fray.

A large number of officers and men were recommended for the Victoria Cross, though few of the former obtained it; for although all richly deserved the honour, it is well known that mere personal adventure is discouraged on the part of those who are in command. Of the men of the regiment the coveted honour was conferred on Lance-Corporal John Dunley, Private David M'Kay, and Private Peter Grant, each of whom performed a feat of bravery which contributed not a little to the success of the day. They were elected for the honour by the vote of the private soldiers. No doubt many others deserved a similar honour, and it seems almost invidious to mention any names, when every one doubtless did his best and bravest.

During the desperate struggle within, one of the boldest feats of arms of the day was performed by Capt. Stewart of the 93rd, son of the late Sir William Drummond Stewart of Murthly. Of the three companies which had moved out between the Serai and the Secunder Bagh, to keep down the flank fire of the enemy while the breaching was going on, two, with a few of the 53rd, led on by Capt. Stewart, in the most gallant style, dashed forward, seized two

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of the enemy's guns, which were raking the road, and immediately after effected a lodgment in the European barracks, thus securing the position on the left. For this splendid and useful feat of bravery he was elected by the officers of the regiment for the honour of the Victoria Cross, which was most deservedly conferred on him.

All this was effected by three o'clock P.M.

The regimental hospital had been established early in the day beneath the walls of the Secunder Bagh, and throughout the desperate struggle, in the midst of the hottest fire, the Assistant-Surgeons Sinclair, Menzies, and Bell, were constantly to be seen exposing themselves fearlessly in attendance on the wounded.

Almost immediately after the above operations, the 4th Brigade was withdrawn by the Brigadier Adrian Hope, with the exception of the two companies of the 93rd occupying the barracks; and after a short rest, was sent to clear a village on the right of the road leading to the Residency, and between the Secunder Bagh and the Shah Nujeef. This was easily effected, and the brigade remained under cover in the village, while preparations were being made to take the Shah Nujeef. It having been found impossible to subdue the enemy's musketry fire from the latter building by artillery, the Commander-in-Chief collected the 93rd around him and said, "I had no intention of employing you again to-day, but the Shah Nujeef must be taken; the artillery cannot drive the enemy out, so you must, with the bayonet." Giving the regiment some plain directions as to how they were to proceed, he said he would accompany them himself.

At this moment the Naval Brigade doubled its fire, and Middleton's troop of Horse Artillery poured a continuous stream of grape-shot into the brushwood and enclosures around the building. Under this iron storm the 93rd, under Col. Hay, all excited to the highest degree, with flashing eye and nervous tread, rolled on in one vast wave, the greyhaired warrior of many fights, with drawn sword, riding at its head surrounded by his staff, and accompanied by Brigadier Adrian Hope. As the regiment approached the nearest angle of the building, the men began to drop under the enemy's fire, poured forth from behind the loop-holed walls; but still not a man wavered, and on went the regiment without a check, until it stood at the foot of the wall which towered above it 20 feet, quite uninjured by the artillery fire.

There was no breach and no scaling-ladders; and unable to advance, but unwilling to retire, the men halted and commenced a musketry battle with the garrison, but of course at great disadvantage, for the Sepoys poured in their deadly volleys securely from behind their cover, while the 93rd was without shelter or protection of any kind, and therefore many fell. By this time nearly all the mounted officers were either wounded or dismounted. Brigadier Hope, his A.D.C. and Brigade Major, had their horses shot under them; Lt.-Col. Hay's horse was disabled by a musket shot; and two of the Commander-in-Chief's staff were dangerously wounded. As there was no visible means of effecting an entrance on this side, a party of the regiment pushed round the angle to the front gate, but found it was so well covered and protected by a strong work of masonry as to be perfectly unassail-

able. One more desperate effort was therefore made by artillery, and two of Peel's guns were brought up under cover of the fire of the regiment, dragged along by a number of men of the 93rd, Brigadier Hope, Colonel Hay, and Sir David Baird heartily lending a hand. Still, though the guns hurled their shot in rapid succession at only a few yards' distance, no impression could be made.

Success seemed impossible, the guns were withdrawn, and the wounded collected, in which last duty Lt. Wood and Ensign Macnamara rendered good service under a galling fire at considerable risk to themselves. Evening was fast closing in, and the assault must necessarily soon be given up, but Brigadier Hope resolved to make one last effort. He collected about fifty men of the 93rd, and crept cautiously through some brushwood, guided by Sergeant Paton, to a part of the wall in which the sergeant had discovered a spot so injured that he thought an entrance might be effected. The small party reached this unperceived, and found a narrow rent, up which a single man was pushed with some difficulty. He reported that no enemy was to be seen near the spot, and immediately Brigadier Hope, accompanied by Colonel Hay and several of the men, scrambled up and stood upon the inside of the wall. The sappers were immediately sent for to enlarge the opening, when more of the 93rd followed, and Brigadier Hope with his small party gained, almost unopposed, the main gate, threw it open, and in rushed the 93rd, just in time to see the enemy in their white dresses gliding away into the darkness of the night. Sergeant Paton for the above daring service deservedly

received the Victoria Cross. Thus ended the desperate struggle of the day, and the relief of the Residency was all but secured. Lts. Wood and Goldsmith were here severely wounded, and a number of men killed and wounded. A deep silence now reigned over the entire position, and the little army, weary and exhausted by its mighty efforts, lay down upon the hard-won battle-ground to rest, and if possible to sleep.

The casualties throughout the day to the 93rd were very great. Two officers and 23 men killed, and 7 officers and 61 men wounded. As many of the latter died of their wounds, and most of the survivors were permanently disabled, they may be regarded as almost a dead loss to the regiment.

Early on the following morning, as soon as daylight had sufficiently set in to enable anything to be seen, the regimental colour of the 93rd was hoisted on the highest pinnacle of the Shah Nujeef, to inform the garrison of the Residency of the previous day's success. The signal was seen and replied to. This act was performed by Lt. and Adj. M'Bean, assisted by Sergeant Hutchinson, and it was by no means unattended with danger, for the enemy, on perceiving their intention, immediately opened fire, but fortunately without injury to either.

The 93rd was not employed on the 17th further than in holding the different positions taken on the previous day. The 53rd and 90th captured the Messhouse, Hospital, and Montee Mahul. The communication with the Residency was now opened, and there was great joy among the relieving force when Generals Outram and Havelock came out to meet the Commander-in-Chief.

On the evening of November 18th, 1857, the distribution of the 93rd, which was now completely broken up, was as follows :— Head-quarters under Col. Hay, consisting of 120 men, occupied the Serai in rear of the European barracks ; three companies under Lt.-Col. Ewart held the barracks ; one company under Capt. Clarke held the Montee Mahul, while part of the garrison of the Residency held the Hern Khanah and Engine-house. These two latter positions secured the exit of the garrison. One company and part of the light company, under Capt. Dawson, held the Shah Nujeef, and kept in check the enemy's batteries placed close down on the eastern bank of the Gomtee. All these parties were constantly on the alert, and exposed night and day to the fire of the enemy's artillery and musketry. On the 18th only 1 man was wounded.

During the 19th, 20th, and 21st the evacuation of the Residency was carried on, and by the night of the 22nd all was ready for the garrison to retire. The whole was successfully accomplished, the retirement taking place through the lane by which the relieving force had approached the Secunder Bagh on the 16th. The brigade to which the 93rd belonged had the honour of covering the retreat as it had led the advance of the main body on the 16th ; and, early on the morning of the 23rd, the whole regiment was once more together in the grounds round the Martinière, but retired and bivouacked behind the Dilkoosha during the afternoon. From the 19th to the 23rd the 93rd had 6 men wounded and 1 man killed. Two unfortunate accidents occurred on the 23rd : a corporal and 3 men were blown up by the explosion of some gunpowder, and Colour-Sergeant Knox, who

answered to his name at daylight, did not appear again; it is supposed that in the uncertain light he had fallen into one of the many deep wells around Lucknow.

Thus was accomplished one of the most difficult and daring feats of arms ever attempted, in which, as will have been seen, the 93rd won immortal laurels. But its work was by no means done.

On the 24th the army continued its retrograde movement towards Cawnpoor, staying three days at the Alum Bagh, removing the baggage and the sick, to enable preparations to be made for the defence of that position. On the 27th the march was resumed by the Bunee bridge, the army encumbered with women, children, sick, and baggage, which, however, after a little confusion, the main column got clear of. Next day, as the march went on, the sound of heavy firing was heard; and when the troops were told that it was the Gwalior rebel contingent attacking Cawnpoor, they, fatigued as they were, braced themselves for renewed exertions. About 10 o'clock on that night (the 28th) the main column arrived at within a short distance of the bridge of boats at Cawnpoor. Between heat, and dust, and hunger, and exhaustion the march was a dreadfully trying one, yet not a man was missing by twelve o'clock that night. A short but welcome sleep came to renew the strength of the brave and determined men.

At daylight on the 29th the enemy commenced a heavy fire on the entrenched camp and bridge of boats. Peel's guns immediately opened fire, under cover of which the 53rd and 93rd approached the bridge, and, under a perfect storm of shot, shell,

and bullets, succeeded in crossing it, and in gaining the open plain close to the artillery barracks, taking up a position between this and the old sepoy lines in front of the city of Cawnpoor, and near that sacred spot where General Wheeler had defended himself so long and nobly against the whole power of Nana Shaib. By this movement the communication with Allahabad was reopened, the only casualty to the 93rd being Ensign Hay slightly wounded. All the convoy of women, wounded, &c., was got over, and by December 3rd the greater portion were safely on their way to Allahabad, and everything nearly ready for an attack on the rebel army.

On the morning of December 1, as the 93rd was turning out for muster, the enemy opened fire upon it with shrapnel, by which Captain Cornwall, Sergeant M'Intyre, and 5 privates were severely wounded. The regiment, therefore, took shelter under cover of the old lines, returning, except the picquet, at night, to the tents, and continuing so to do until the morning of the 6th.

On the morning of the 6th, the 93rd paraded behind the old sepoy lines, afterwards moving to the left and keeping under cover until the whole disposable force of the army was formed in mass on the left, under cover of the new barracks and some ruins behind them. Brigadier Greathead kept the line of the canal, extending from the fort ; Walpole crossed the canal on Greathead's left, so as to secure all the passes from the city. While these operations were being carried out, Hope's brigade, consisting of the 42nd, 53rd, and 93rd, supported by Brigadier Inglis, moved away to the left, towards the open plain where the enemy's right

rested, while the cavalry and horse artillery, making a wide sweep, were to turn the enemy's right flank, and unite their attack with that of Hope. On debouching into the plain, the enemy opened fire, when the 53rd and Sikhs were immediately thrown to the front in skirmishing order, and pressed eagerly forward, while the 93rd and 42nd, in successive lines, followed rapidly up. Notwithstanding the unceasingly hot fire of the enemy, which began to tell upon the men, still onward in majestic line moved the Highlanders, for a time headed by the Commander-in-Chief himself, who rode in front of the 93rd.

On approaching the broken ground near the bridge, it was found necessary to alter the formation somewhat. The enemy disputed the passage of the bridge by a heavy shower of grape, which, however, caused little loss. As the regiment cleared the bridge, the enemy retired, and at the same time Peel's heavy guns came limbering up, and as they passed along the left of the 93rd, a number of the men seized the drags, pulled them to the front, and helped to place them for action. They opened, and caused the enemy to retire still further, when the 93rd again formed into line, as also did the 42nd, and both continued to advance still under a heavy fire, for the enemy's artillery disputed every inch of ground. But gradually, steadily, and surely the Highlanders pressed on, urging the enemy back, until at last the standing camp of the Gwalior contingent opened to view, when the Commander-in-Chief ordered Nos. 7 and 8 companies to advance at a run and take possession. It was empty, but no preparations had been made to carry off anything. The hospital tents alone were

tenanted by the sick and wounded, who, as the soldiers passed, held up their hands and begged for mercy ; but the men turned from them in disgust, unable to pity, but unwilling to strike a wounded foe.

After passing through the camp, the 93rd formed line again to the right and advanced, still annoyed by a galling fire of round shot and shrapnel. During a momentary halt, Lieut. Stirling was struck down by a round shot, and General Mansfield, who was with the regiment at the time, was struck by a shrapnel bullet. The advance continued, and the enemy drew back, disputing every foot of ground. General Mansfield with some guns, the rifles, and 93rd, secured the Subadar's Tank in rear of the enemy's left, while Sir Colin Campbell, with a small force, including two companies of the 93rd, pressed the pursuit of the routed Gwalior contingent along the Calpee road. By sunset the rebels in the city, and on the left beyond it, had retired by the Bithoor road.

The casualties to the 93rd were 2 officers and 10 men wounded. That night the regiment bivouacked in a large grove of trees which had been occupied in the morning by the enemy, who, unwittingly, had prepared an evening meal for their opponents, for beside the many little fires which were still burning were found half-baked cakes, and brazen vessels full of boiled rice.

The centre and left of the rebel army retreated during the night by the Bithoor road, but were followed on the 8th by General Hope Grant with the cavalry, light artillery, and Hope's brigade, and early on the morning of the 9th, after a long march of twenty hours, they were overtaken at the Serai Ghât on the Ganges,

attacked, dispersed, and all their guns, 15 in number, and ammunition taken.

Thus was defeated and dispersed the whole of the rebel army which but a few days before had exultingly laid siege to the entrenched camp at Cawnpoor: broken, defeated, pursued, and scattered, it no longer held together or presented the semblance of an organised body. That evening the force encamped close to the river, and next day fell back on Bithoor, where it remained till the end of the month.

The next few days were occupied in clearing the rebels from the whole district around Lucknow, the British force advancing as far as Futtehghurh. Here it was encamped till the 1st of February 1858, when the camp was broken up. The Commander-in-Chief returned to Cawnpoor, and the troops commenced to move by different routes towards Lucknow, now become the centre of the rebel power. Hope's brigade marched to Cawnpoor, and on arriving there was broken up, the 53rd being removed from it. This was a source of great disappointment both to that corps and the 93rd. The two regiments having been together in so many dangers and difficulties, and having shared in the glorious relief of the Residency of Lucknow, a feeling of attachment and esteem had sprung up between them, which was thoroughly manifested when the 93rd left Cawnpoor and passed into Oude on the 10th of February; the band of the 53rd played it to the bridge of boats, by which the 93rd crossed the Ganges, and both officers and men of the former lined the road in honour of their old comrades.

From the middle to the end of February, the army destined

to attack the city of Lucknow was collecting from all quarters, and stationed by regiments along the road leading thither from Cawnpore, to protect the siege train in its transit. By the end of the month the largest and best equipped British army ever seen in India, led by the Commander-in-Chief in person, was collected in the Alum Bagh plains, prepared for the attack. A new organisation of the army now took place, new brigades and divisions were formed, and new brigadiers and generals appointed to each.

On February 28, 1858, the 93rd arrived at the Alum Bagh, and on the following morning, March 1, moved, with two troops of horse artillery, the 9th Lancers, and 42nd Highlanders, round Major-General Outram's rear and right flank, behind the fort of Jelalabad, and, making a sweep of some miles, came suddenly upon an outlying picquet of the enemy about a mile to the south of the Dilkoosha. The enemy, taken by surprise, fell back fighting, but in the end fled in disorder to the Martinière, leaving the Dilkoosha and the villages and enclosures on both sides to be occupied by their pursuers. Towards the afternoon other brigades and regiments followed, and took up positions on the left, extending so as to communicate with Major-General Outram's right. In this position the whole force bivouacked for the night; and in a day or two the regimental camp was formed close to the river Gomtee, where it remained till March 11. From March 2nd the regiment was employed every other day as one large outlying picquet, and posted in a dense tope of trees surrounded by a high wall. A constant fire was kept up on this position by the enemy, happily

with no loss to the 93rd. The regiment was also kept constantly employed in other duties. On the 9th, along with its brigade, the 93rd took part in the storming of the Martinière, which was given up by the enemy after a very slight resistance, only a few of the 93rd being wounded. The enemy were pursued by the 42nd and 93rd, the latter pushing on beyond Banks's bungalow, and taking possession of a large garden close to the enemy's second chain of works, which was formed by the Begum's Palace, the Mess House, the Motee Mahul, the old Barracks, the Shah Nujeef, and the Secunder Bagh. While this was being effected, the 53rd, which had been allowed to rejoin their comrades of the 93rd, made a dash at the Secunder Bagh and took possession, just as a large body of the enemy was approaching to garrison it. The 93rd bivouacked in the garden for the night. During the day the enemy had been driven close up to the city by other sections of the army, and the next day was employed in making breaches in the Begum Kotee or Palace, a large pile of buildings and enclosures in front of and covering the celebrated Kaiser Bagh, known to be strongly garrisoned, and fortified and protected, as the enemy considered it to be the key of the whole position.

At 3 o'clock P.M., on the 11th, it was announced to the 93rd that the honour of assaulting the position was allotted to them by the Commander-in-Chief. The regiment formed up in a patch of thick wood close to road leading directly to the front of the Begum Kotee, and thence to the Kaiser Bagh. It was told off by Brigadier Adrian Hope into two divisions,—the right wing, under Col. Leith Hay, consisting of the grenadiers, Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4

companies, and the left wing, under Bt. Lt.-Col. Gordon, consisting of Nos. 5, 6, 8, and light companies; the former to assault and enter by the front breach, and the latter by that on the right flank of the position made by the battery from Banks's Bungalow. No. 7 company was left to guard the camp. At 4 P.M. the large guns became silent, and at the same time the enemy's musketry fire slackened. At this moment the 93rd wound out of the enclosures, advanced up the road, and, without a shot fired at it, got under cover of some ruined buildings,—Col. Hay's division almost in front of the gate, and Col. Gordon's to the right flank.

At a signal given by Brigadier Adrian Hope, both storming parties emerged from their cover, and each dashed at headlong speed, and with a deafening cheer, right at its respective breach. The enemy were taken by surprise, but quickly manning the walls and loopholes, poured a perfect storm of musketry on the advancing columns. Not a man fell, for the enemy fired too high; not a man wavered, and, under a storm of bullets hissing over and around them, the gallant stormers came close up to the breaches, but were suddenly, though only for a moment, checked by a broad ditch, the existence of which was not known before. A moment of surprise, not hesitation, ensued, when a few of the grenadiers, headed by Capt. Middleton, leapt into the ditch, and were immediately followed by the whole. Colonel Hay, Capt. Middleton, and a few more having gained the other side of the ditch, dragged the others up, and then, one by one, they commenced to enter the narrow breach. At the same time the left wing storming party, with equal rapidity and daring, had gained the breach on

the right, and the leading files, headed by Capt. Clarke, effected an entrance.

Every obstacle that could be opposed to the stormers had been prepared by the enemy ; every room, door, gallery, or gateway was so obstructed and barricaded that only one man could pass at a time. Every door, every window, every crevice that could afford the slightest shelter, was occupied by an enemy ; and thus, in treading their way through the narrow passages and doorways, the men were exposed to unseen enemies. However, one barrier after another was passed, and the men in little parties, headed by officers, emerged into the first square of the building, where the enemy in large numbers stood ready for the struggle.

No thought of unequal numbers, no hesitation for a moment, withheld the men of the 93rd, who, seeing their enemy in front, rushed to the encounter ; and for two hours the rifle and the bayonet were unceasingly employed. From room to room, from courtyard to courtyard, from terrace to terrace, the enemy disputed the advance ; at one moment rushing out and fighting hand to hand, at another gliding rapidly away, and taking advantage of every available shelter. No one thought of giving or asking quarter ; and useless would any appeal for mercy have been, for the Highlanders, roused to the highest state of excitement, were alike regardless of personal danger, and deaf to everything but the orders of the officers. There were two wickets by which the enemy could escape, and to these points they crowded, many of them only to meet destruction from parties of the regiment stationed outside. One wicket was to the right rear, and the

other was to the left front, both opening to roads that led to the Kaiser Bagh. The left wing, on gaining an entrance through the right breach, drove the enemy with great slaughter across to the wicket on the left flank of the buildings, and followed hard in pursuit up the road leading along this flank of the Begum Kotee to the Kaiser Bagh; then retired, and taking up positions along the side of this road, kept in check the enemy's supports that attempted to come down this road, and destroyed such of the garrison as attempted to escape. As the leading companies of the right wing were effecting their entrance at the front breach, Capt. Stewart led his company, No. 2, along the ditch round to the right flank of the position, seeking another entrance. He failed in finding one, however, but met a small party of the 93rd belonging to the left wing, supported by the 42nd, engaged with a large body of Sepoys. The enemy had been driven back by a rush, and a large brass gun taken from them and turned upon themselves in their retreat. The enemy, reinforced, returned to the attack, and obliged their opponents to retire slowly. A party of the regiment under Capt. Middleton arriving, the enemy again retired, leaving their brass gun in possession of the 93rd. At this moment, and at this point, numbers of the enemy were shot down or blown up in attempting to escape by the wicket on this side of the buildings. At last, about 7 o'clock P.M., as darkness was closing in, the masses of the enemy had disappeared, the fire had slackened, the position was won, and the regiment rested from its struggle.

The wounded were all collected and taken by Dr Munro to

the regimental camp. All the medical officers were present throughout the day, the assistant-surgeons Sinclair and Bell with the right wing, and Menzies with the left, accompanied the stormers; Dr Munro remained outside to receive the wounded.

The casualties amounted to 2 officers (Capt. C. W. M'Donald and Lt. Sergison), and 13 men killed; 2 officers (Lt. Grimstone and Ensign Hastie), and 45 men wounded. The losses of the enemy must have been enormous, as next day 860 dead bodies were buried, all found within the different enclosures; many must have escaped wounded. It was afterwards known that the garrison consisted of eight picked Sepoy regiments, altogether amounting to nearly 5000 men, who had sworn to die in defence of this position of the city. The 93rd numbered about 800 men.

Several individual acts of bravery, performed both by officers and men, are well worthy of being recorded. Lt. and Adj. M'Bean encountered eleven of the enemy in succession, and after a hand-to-hand fight killed them all; for this he received the Victoria Cross. Young Captain M'Donald had been wounded severely in the early part of the day by a splinter of a shell in his sword arm, but refused to retire to hospital. On entering the breach at the head of his company, cheering them on, he was shot through the thigh, and in this disabled state, was being carried to the surgeon, when a bullet passed through his neck and killed him. Lt. Sergison, in attempting to break open a door, behind which a number of the enemy were concealed, was shot dead. Lt. Grimstone received a wound while in hot and deadly pursuit of an enemy, whom he overtook and killed. Capt. Clarke, several paces

in front of his company, was the first man of his party to enter the breach. Indeed, almost all the officers had hand-to-hand encounters with single enemies. The pipe-major, John M'Leod, was the first to force his way in at the front breach, and no sooner was he in than he began and continued throughout the whole of the fighting, in places perfectly exposed, to cheer and encourage the men with the wild notes of his bagpipes. No words are sufficient to express the gallantry and devotion and fearless intrepidity displayed by every man in the regiment; and well deserved indeed was the meed of high praise contained in the general orders of Major-General Lingard and the Commander-in-Chief. All the operations connected with the storming of the place were conducted by Brigadier Adrian Hope, and the position was carried by the 93rd Highlanders exclusively, supported at first by part of the 42nd, and the 4th Punjab Rifles.

The Commander-in-Chief, Sir Colin Campbell, colonel of the regiment, was sitting in Durbar with Jung Bahadoor,³ when an aide-de-camp hastily entered his presence, with the intelligence that the Begum Kotee was taken after a hard struggle and severe loss. The gallant chief sprang from his seat, and exclaimed, "I knew they would do it."

On the afternoon of the 13th the regiment was relieved and returned to camp, where it remained till the evening of the 20th, when, with the exception of No. 7 company, it returned and took up a position around the Imambarah, preparatory to an attack

³ This loyal chief, when Nepaulese ambassador in England, saw the 93rd at Edinburgh, and expressed a wish to *buy* the regiment!

which was to be made next day on the last position held by the enemy on the north side of the city. During the interval between the 13th and the 20th, the Kaiser Bagh, Imambarah, and other positions had been taken from the enemy ; the regiment, however, had no share in these operations.

On the 21st the 93rd, supported by the 4th Punjab Rifles, after some severe skirmishing and street fighting, succeeded in expelling the enemy from several large mosques and enclosures, situated at the north end of the city. Only 11 of the 93rd were wounded.

This terminated the fighting within the city, which was now completely in possession of the British. The 93rd returned to the Dilkoosha, and remained in camp till April 7th, when it was ordered to prepare to form part of a force destined for Rohilcund, under Brigadier-General Walpole.

It will have been seen that no regiment was more frequently employed than the 93rd in all the operations against Lucknow, under the Commander-in-Chief, who intrusted to this trustworthy regiment some of the most difficult duties.

At daylight on April 7th, the regiment moved from the Dilkoosha, and joined the rest of the force about five miles on the north-west side of Lucknow. This force consisted of the old Crimean Highland brigade, the 42nd, 79th, and 93rd, two troops of horse artillery, some heavy siege guns, the 9th Lancers, some Native Infantry, Sappers, and Native Cavalry, all under Brigadier-General Walpole. The strength of the 93rd was 41 officers and 833 men.

The "Old Highland Brigade" thus reunited, was commanded by Brigadier the Hon. Adrian Hope. The force continued to march in a north-west direction till April 16th, a day which can never be forgotten by the 93rd; for with every certainty of success, energy, ability, and desire to fight, the force was entirely mismanaged.

Before the regiment marched from Lucknow, Bt. Lt.-Col. Charles Gordon, C.B., the senior major, an officer who had served many years in the 93rd, took leave, having effected an exchange with Bt. Lt.-Col. Ross, commanding a depot battalion in Scotland.

Long before daylight on the 16th of April 1858 the force was under arms, and moved cautiously a few miles across country, when a halt was called, the baggage collected, and a strong guard told off to protect it; this guard consisted of two guns and detachments from every corps. About 10 o'clock A.M., the whole force cautiously advanced through some thick wood, and came suddenly on a native mud fort, the garrison of which immediately opened fire with guns and musketry. The 42nd was in advance, supported by the 93rd, the 79th being in reserve. The guns were quickly placed in position, and opened a rapid fire on the fort, while the 42nd and two companies of the 93rd and 4th Punjab Rifles were pushed forward close to the walls, under cover of some low banks, and commenced a brisk fire on the garrison. The 42nd occupied the cover in front, the 93rd on the left flank, and the Punjab Rifles on the right flank of the fort. During the whole day things remained in this state; the guns played on the fort without the least effect, and the skirmishers exchanged shots with the garrison,

with but little loss to the enemy, while that of the 93rd and the rest of the force was severe and irreparable.

Brigadier the Hon. Adrian Hope, a leader not only admired but beloved by his brigade, and by the 93rd especially, fell while endeavouring to find out the arrangements of the fort, and see if there was any means of entering ; not that any order had been given to assault, but it is more than probable that had he lived a few hours longer, an assault would have taken place. For an hour or two the guns played upon the fort, but after the death of Hope nothing was done, and the force outside only continued to get the worst of it. While the other regiments suffered severely in officers and men, the 93rd thus lost their much-beloved brigadier, while 6 men were wounded.

At sunset the force was withdrawn, and to the amazement of all (the enemy firing at the force as it retired), the camp was formed within a mile of the fort. Next morning the fort was empty, the enemy having vacated it during the night, evidently at leisure, for nothing was left except the ashes of their dead and a broken gun-carriage. The force having taken possession of the place, measures were at once taken to destroy it. Originally it had been a square enclosure, but had fallen into decay ; it was so open and unprotected by any work behind, that a regiment of cavalry might have ridden in. And before this paltry place was lost the brave Adrian Hope, who had passed unscathed through the fierce fires of Lucknow and Cawnpoor. In the evening his remains were buried with military honours, along with two officers of the 42nd.

On the death of Brigadier Hope, Col. Hay, C.B., of the 93rd

assumed command of the Highland Brigade, and Major Middleton that of the 93rd. Next day, April 17th, the force resumed its march, and in three days afterwards, at the village of Allahgunge, the enemy in force were again encountered, attacked, and dispersed, with a very large loss to them, but none to their assailants. Here Bt. Lt.-Col. Ross took command of the 93rd.

The force stayed at Allahgunge for three days, during which it was strongly reinforced, and the Commander-in-Chief himself took command of the entire army. On the 27th of April the largely augmented force moved *en route* for Bareilly and Shahjehanpoor, where it arrived on the 30th of April. The army moved again next day, and on the 4th of May was joined by another brigade. On the 5th it encountered a rebel army on the plains east of Bareilly, which after an engagement of some hours retired. This was a most trying day, for the heat was tremendous; the 93rd was the only regiment that did not lose men from the effects of the heat, neither had it any casualties during the engagement. On the 7th the city of Bareilly was taken possession of. On that day a wing of the regiment, under Lt.-Col. Ross, was employed to dislodge a body of the enemy which had occupied some buildings in the city. After a struggle of some hours the enemy were all dislodged and killed, the casualties of the 93rd being only 3 men wounded.

The regiment had now a rest of five months, during which it remained at Bareilly, where, however, the men suffered extremely from fever; and there were also a good many cases of sunstroke, a few of which were fatal.

On October 17th the 93rd marched to Shahjehanpoor to form a brigade along with the 60th Royal Rifles and 66th Ghoorikas ; along with this were some guns, cavalry, and regular troops, all under command of Brigadier Colin Troup. Two days after the junction of the regiments the whole column entered Oude, and in the second day's march encountered a large body of rebels at a village called Poosgawah, in which they had entrenched themselves. From this position they were quickly expelled, and the force breaking up into small columns followed in pursuit. No sooner had the bulk of the force passed through the village than a body of rebel cavalry appeared in the rear, and attacked the baggage as it was struggling through the narrow entrance into the village. The main body of the baggage guard was far in the rear, and the enemy was at first mistaken for the irregulars of the force, until they began to cut up the camp followers. At this moment, the sick of the 93rd, 12 in number, who, at Surgeon Munro's request, had been armed the night before, turned out of their dhoolies, and kept up a sharp fire, which held the enemy in check until the arrival of the Mooltance Cavalry, which had been sent from the front, and which immediately dispersed the enemy's cavalry. The regiment lost 1 man killed.

The force remained in the vicinity of the village for a few days. At daylight on October 26th it was under arms, and the enemy was found in position at a village called Russellpoor, on the opposite side of a deep nullah, flanked on one side by a large village, and on the other by some rising ground. The guns and the 6th Rifles attacked, the main body of the 93rd being held in

reserve ; one company, under Captain M'Bean, supported the heavy guns. The enemy were driven from their position and put to flight, with considerable loss to themselves, particularly on the right, where Captain M'Bean's company was engaged.

Next day the force moved on to Noorungabad, where it remained till November 8, 1858, and where the Royal proclamation was read, transferring the government of India to H.M. the Queen. On the 8th, at midnight, the force got under arms and marched towards Meethoolee, a strong mud fort belonging to one of the Rajahs of Oude, who had refused to surrender. By a circuitous route, the force felt its way towards the fort, upon which it suddenly came about mid-day on the 10th. Firing immediately commenced on both sides, and active preparations were made for an assault next day ; but it was found that the enemy had slipped off during the night.

After this the 93rd, until the beginning of February 1859, was constantly employed under General Troup, sometimes united and sometimes detached, hunting the rebels out of their hiding-places, ultimately driving them beyond the Gogra (or Saruj). Thus ended the work of the Sutherland Highlanders in the suppression of the Indian Mutiny, in which it took, at least, as prominent a part as did any other regiment, and in which it won for itself never-dying fame. Not, however, did it

gain its glory cheaply ; between September 30, 1857, and December 31, 1859, the 93rd lost in killed, died of disease, wounded, accidents, and missing, 180 men, besides 58 who were invalided to England. The remainder of its history we must run over with the utmost brevity.

After its great exertions and sufferings, the 93rd stood much in need of rest, and means of restoration for the jaded constitutions of officers and men. Therefore, the route to Subhatoo, a hill station near Simla, was welcomed by the regiment, which set out for its new quarters on February 27th, 1859, and arrived on April 13th. Here it remained till the beginning of November, when it was ordered to Umballah for drill and musketry instruction.

The 93rd was destined to make an unusually long stay in India, as not till 1870 did it again set foot on its native shores. During this time it was kept constantly moving from place to place, but these movements we need not, even if we had space, follow minutely. The two main events which marked this period of the regiment's history, were

a most severe attack of cholera while at Peshawur, and a short campaign against the Mussulman fanatics of the Mahaban hills.

The regiment left Umballah in January 1860, its next station being Rawul Pindiee, where it arrived on March 9th, leaving it again on November 14, 1861, for Peshawur, which it reached on the 22nd. The health of the regiment here was at first particularly good, but in May 1862 rumours of the approach of cholera began to circulate. The rumours turned out to be too true, as an undoubted case of cholera occurred in the regiment on the 7th of July; and between this and the beginning of November, it was attacked four separate times, so that there was scarcely a man, woman, or child who did not suffer to a greater or less extent. Among the men there were 60 deaths, among the women 13, and among the children 12. Nor did the officers escape; several of them were attacked, of whom 4 succumbed,—Col. Macdonald, Major Middleton, Ensign Drysdale, and Dr Hope—making 89 in all. It was only by moving out and encamping at a distance from the pestilential town that the epidemic was got rid

of, though for a long time after it the regiment was in a very feeble condition.

On the death of Col. Macdonald, Major Burroughs took command of the regiment, till the arrival shortly after of Col. Stisted.

The Record-Book pays a high and well-merited tribute to the admirable conduct of the men during this terrible and long continued attack from a mysterious and deadly foe, far more trying than the bloodiest struggle "i' the imminent deadly breach." There was scarcely a man who did not feel the workings of the cholera poison in his system; yet, notwithstanding, there was never any approach to panic, no murmuring or shrinking from duties of the most trying and irksome kind. At one time the same men would be on hospital fatigue duty almost every day, rubbing the cramped limbs of groaning, dying men. Yet no one ever complained or tried to hold back. So long as their strength held out, they not only performed the duties assigned to them willingly, but with a kindness, tenderness, and devotion which can never be forgotten by those who witnessed it.

It is only simple justice, also, to enter upon record a statement of the distinguished services rendered during this trying period to the regiment, by the surgeon, Dr Munro, and the assistant-surgeons, Bouchier, Hope, and Baxter. No man could have worked more faithfully than did Dr Munro. Night and day his thoughts were with the men, his zeal never flagged, his resources never failed, and he seemed never to think he had done enough. Even when his own strength gave way, and he was reduced to a shadow, he still clung to his post. None who witnessed his energy, skill, and love for the men will ever forget it.

On November 3rd the regiment had reached Kuneh Khal, from which it proceeded to Sealkote by Hattee on the Grand Trunk road, where the detachments from Peshawur, Chumkunah, and Cherat were waiting to receive it. Sealkote was reached on December 30, 1862.

Into the details of the Umbeyla campaign against the Mussulman fanatics we need not enter, as the 93rd had really no fighting to do. The 93rd, under command of Col. Stisted, set out to join Sir Neville Chamberlain's force in the Umbeyla Pass, on November 3rd, reaching Permowli, in the Yuzufzai country, on November 25th. Thence a long detachment of the regiment with some artillery, by means of elephants, camels, mules, and ponies, under command of Major Dawson of the 93rd, set out on December 9th to join the force in the Umbeyla Pass, which was reached after a most fatiguing march.

The 93rd remained at the camp in the Umbeyla Pass until December 20th, taking its share in the camp and picquet duties. On December 15th, General Garvock, who had succeeded to the

command, advanced with half his force against the enemy, leaving the other half behind to guard the camp. Among the latter half was the 93rd. After General Garvock's advance, the enemy attacked the camp, with a very trifling loss on the side of the British. General Garvock was completely successful, and the 93rd detachment joined the rest of the regiment at Nowakilla. From this, on December 23rd, under Col. Stisted, the regiment set out for Durbund, where it remained encamped till the end of January 1864. It again set out on February 1st, and after a long march reached Sealkote once more on the 27th.

At all the official inspections of the regiment the reports of the inspecting-officers were perfectly satisfactory.

The 93rd made a long stay at Sealkote, during which it sent detachments to garrison various forts in the surrounding district. It quitted Sealkote on November 1st, 1866, and, under command of Col. Burroughs, proceeded to Jhansi, which, after a long march and many encampments, it reached on January 18, 1867.

During its stay at Jhansi, the regiment sustained a great loss, in the promotion, in March 1867, of Surgeon-Major William Munro, M.D., C.B., to be a Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals. Dr Munro had been surgeon of the Sutherland Highlanders since 1854, when he joined the regiment whilst on its march from Old Fort to the River Alma. He was present with the regiment throughout the Crimean and Indian campaigns, and we have already referred to his conduct during the attack of cholera at Peshawur. By his zeal, ability, and heroic devotion to duty, Dr Munro had endeared himself to every officer and man of the regiment, by all of whom, whilst rejoicing at his well-earned promotion, his departure was sincerely deplored. At his departure he expressed a wish to be enrolled as an honorary member of the officers' mess, a request that was acceded to with acclamation.

While at Jhansi, the colonel, General Alex. Fisher M'Intosh, K.H., died, August 28, 1868. He had formerly been a Major in the regiment, and was succeeded in the colonelcy by Lt.-General Charles Craufurd Hay.

In August 1869, the regiment was again scourged with cholera, a very large number being attacked, both at Jhansi and among the detachment at Sepree ; the deaths, however, were only 11. During the latter part of September, moreover, and throughout October, the regiment was prostrated by a fever, which though not deadly, was very weakening. On October 20th, 50 per cent. of the soldiers at headquarters were on the sick list.

The 93rd, under Col. Burroughs, left Jhansi on December 27, 1869, en route for Bombay, to embark for home, after an absence of 12½ years. Partly by road and partly by rail, it proceeded leisurely by Cawnpoor, so full of sad memories, Allahabad, Jubbulpoor, Nagpoor, and Deolalee, to Bombay, which it did not reach till February 14, 1870. On the same evening, officers, men, wives, and children, 681 in all, were safely on board the troop-ship "Jumna," which steamed out of the harbour on the following morning. By Suez, Alexandria (where the 93rd was transferred to the "Himalaya"), and Gibraltar, the regiment arrived off Portsmouth on March 21, sailing next day for

Leith, which it reached on the 25th, but did not disembark till the 28th. One detachment, under Col. Dawson, and another, under Bt. Lt.-Col. Brown, disembarked at Burntisland, the former proceeding to Stirling, and the latter to Perth. Headquarters, under Col. Burroughs, disembarked in the afternoon, and proceeded by rail to Aberdeen, and, after an absence of 19 years, was welcomed home to Scotland with unbounded enthusiasm by the citizens. Before leaving India, 117 non-commissioned officers and men had volunteered into other regiments remaining in the country.

After a stay of upwards of a year at Aberdeen, the 93rd was removed to Edinburgh, where on its arrival on June 15, 1871, notwithstanding the miserable state of the weather, it met with a warm welcome. One company was left at Ballater, as a guard of honour to the Queen, one at Aberdeen, one at Fort George, and another was sent to Greenlaw.

On August 4, 1871, while the regiment was stationed at Edinburgh, it was presented with new colours by Her Grace the Duchess of Sutherland.

The ceremony in the Queen's Park was witnessed by about 10,000 spectators. Accompanying the Duchess were the Duke of Sutherland and the Marquis of Stafford. After the old colours, worn and tattered by service in India, had been trooped, and the usual ceremonies gone through, Ensigns Cunliffe and Hannay advanced, and kneeling, were presented with the new colours by the Duchess, who addressed the regiment in a few appropriate and touching words. Colonel Burroughs made an exceedingly appropriate reply, in which he offered for Her Grace's acceptance the old colours of the regiment, which had waved over so many deadly struggles. The Duchess accepted the colours, returning the Queen's colour, however, to be placed over the memorial erected in St Giles' Cathedral to the officers and soldiers who fell in the Crimea. Shortly after, however, it was decided that, owing to the little care taken of the colours at St Giles, they should be removed and sent to Dunrobin, to be placed beside the others. The Duke of Sutherland, in January 1873, was elected an honorary member of the officers' mess of the 93rd.

The Duke and Duchess, and a large party of ladies and gentlemen, were entertained at luncheon by the officers in the Picture Gallery of Holyrood. After a number of appropriate toasts had been drunk, the tables were cleared away, and reel dancing commenced, and entered into enthusiastically. It is said that till then, no dancing had taken place in Holyrood since the days of Bonnie Prince Charlie; according to some even, not since the days of the "braw gallant" Charles II. The Duke and Duchess of Sutherland afterwards went to the Castle, and visited the non-commissioned officers and soldiers, and their wives and families, by all of whom they were enthusiastically received. A few days after, the sergeants gave a very successful ball to their friends to celebrate the occasion.

In the autumn of 1870, we may mention here, Her Majesty the Queen, having noticed that a detachment of the regiment, under Capt. M. W. Hyslop, H.M.'s guard of honour at Ballater, wore kilts and plaids of hard tartan, and that after a march in wind and rain the men's knees were much scratched and cut by the sharp edge of this tartan, the Queen was

graciously pleased to direct that soft instead of hard tartan be in future supplied to Highland regiments. Accordingly, as soon as the hard tartan in store was used up soft tartan kilts and plaids were issued to the non-commissioned officers and men of the 93rd ; this took place in April 1872.

Another instance of Her Majesty's womanly disposition, and of her thoughtfulness and care for for all about her, we shall mention. During her stay at Holyrood in August 1872, a captain's guard of the 93rd Highlanders was stationed at the palace. Her Majesty walked across from the palace to the guard-room, and satisfied herself that the guard was comfortably housed and properly taken care of, entering into conversation with the soldiers cooking the day's rations.

On Monday, May 12, 1873, the 93rd left Edinburgh for Aldershot. On the previous Saturday, the Lord Provost (the Right Hon. James Cowan) and magistrates of Edinburgh publicly bade farewell in the name of the citizens to the regiment, the Lord Provost addressing officers and men in the courtyard of the Council Chamber, in a few appro-

prate and highly complimentary words, to which Col. Burroughs made a brief but feeling reply. The officers were then invited to a banquet in the Council Chambers, and the soldiers were also liberally regaled with refreshments.

On their way to Granton, on the 12th December, to embark on board the "Himalaya," the 93rd marched through crowds of admiring spectators, and passed the 91st Argyllshire Highlanders on the way to take their place.

It reached Aldershot on the 15th, and occupied D, G, and H lines of the North Camp.

Among the list of recipients of Her Majesty's favour on her 54th birthday (1873), Col. Burroughs' name appeared as nominated a C.B., making the ninth officer of the regiment who had been thus honoured.

In July and August 1873, the 93rd, commanded by Colonel Burroughs, took part in the "Autumn Manœuvres" in Dartmoor, and received great praise from the generals under whom it served, as well as special notice from H.R.H. the Field Marshal, Commanding-in-Chief, for its smart

appearance on parade, and the excellency of its skirmishing.

On August 8th Lt.-Col. J. M. Brown retired on full pay, after a service of 45 years in the regiment.

On September 28th, Lt.-General Sir H. W. Stisted, K.C.B., was appointed honorary colonel, vice Lt.-General C. C. Hay deceased.

On October 29th, Col. Burroughs, C.B., retired on half-pay, and was succeeded in command by Lt.-Col. M'Bean, V.C., who has well earned the honourable position he now fills.

Lt.-Col. M'Bean commanded the 93rd during the manœuvres of 1874 at Aldershot, where it remained till the 2nd of July, when it removed to Cambridge Barracks, Woolwich, where it remained till the 21st July 1875—the strength being at the time 31 officers, and 642 non commissioned officers and men, inclusive of those at the depot.

The magnificent centrepiece was added to the plate belonging to the officers' mess during the period of home service. Intended as a memorial of the part taken by the 93rd in the Crimean War, and the suppression of the Indian Mutiny, it was

specially designed with the object in view by one of the officers of the regiment. On one side is represented the shot-riven wall of an outwork at Sebastopol, where an officer of the 93rd stands contemplating the dead body of a Russian soldier. Near at hand a private of the regiment lies on the ground severely wounded; while placed in a commanding position above the group is a stalwart and life-like figure of the regimental pipe-major, represented as playing "The Gathering." The other side has an exact reproduction of one of the gateway towers of the Secunder Bagh at Lucknow, in the storming and capture of which the Sutherland Highlanders took such an important part in November 1857. An officer and private of the 93rd, looking on a dead sepoy, are the emblems of the terrible Indian struggle and its result. The pedestal, which is of ebony, has an ornamental silver shield on each side—the one bearing the badge of the regiment, and the other the presentation inscription. The names of the subscribing officers by whom it was gifted are engraved on a silver rim round the top of the pedestal. The cost

was nearly £500 ; and as the dress, etc., of the officers and privates as reproduced have been modelled exactly after those worn at the period represented, the intrinsic value and artistic worth of the piece are greatly enhanced by its historical importance. The uniform and accoutrements of the Russian soldier are taken from those of one of the regiments overthrown by the 93rd at the battle of the Alma, and the dress and arms of the sepoy from one of those of the rebel corps annihilated at the Secunder Bagh.

This splendid specimen of art work was inspected by Her Majesty the Queen at Windsor Castle, in July 1870, when she was graciously pleased to express her approval of both design and workmanship.

An addition was also made to the regimental plate, in August 1874, by the officers of the First Battalion of the Scots Fusilier Guards, who offered for the acceptance of the officers' mess, a handsome tankard of beaten silver (an exact copy of the time of Charles the II. in the South Kensington Museum), as "a very small token," according to Colonel White,

“of their gratitude for the fraternal way in which they were treated at Aldershot, when they had no mess of their own.”

Major Gordon, president of the mess committee of the 93rd, acknowledged on behalf of the officers the receipt of this “handsome present, and no less handsome letter,” which accompanied it; and at a mess meeting held on the 29th of August, it was resolved that the officers of the Scots Fusilier Guards should be made perpetual honorary members of the mess of the 93rd Sutherland Highlanders.

The annual confidential reports for 1874 and 1875, shewed the regiment to be in a state of thorough efficiency, and Lt.-Col. M'Bean was highly complimented by H.R.H. The Field Marshal, Commanding-in-Chief.

The only other events that marked the former and the first part of the latter year, was the issue of the Martini-Henry rifles, on the 12th December 1874; the despatch of drafts to join the 92nd Gordon Highlanders (with which battalion the 93rd had been linked under the scheme of associated regiments, introduced in April 1873, the brigade

depot being fixed at Aberdeen), in India, and the visit to London of the two half battalions of the regiment, which were at different times stationed on duty at the Tower, for five and six weeks respectively.



CHAPTER IV.—1875 to 1886.

Changes of quarters—Ireland—Annual Reports—Retirement of Colonel M'Bean—Sketch of his Career—Regimental Transport—Temporary increase of strength—Gibraltar—Colonel Moore receives the Victoria Cross, and Lieutenants Middleton and Aitken the Royal Humane Society's Medal—Return Home—Aldershot—Change of Designation—Windsor—Inspection by Sir David Lysons and Major-General Higginson—Glasgow—Reward for Officers who served in Egypt and the Soudan—"The Thin Red Line"—Retirement of Colonel Macpherson—Portsmouth—Parkhurst—Marriage of Princess Beatrice—Cup presented by General Rollo—Cork.

On the 21st of July 1875, the 93rd left Woolwich for Shorncliffe, and after remaining there till 19th March 1876, proceeded via Portsmouth by H.M.S. "Assistance" to Dublin, where it remained till 17th May 1877. From Dublin it moved on the date just mentioned to the Curragh Camp, Kildare, where it was quartered in the H lines, and where it took part in the summer drills under the immediate command of Major-General A. J. Herbert, C.B.

On the 1st October 1877 the establishment was

raised to 25 officers, 43 sergeants, 21 drummers and pipers, and 820 rank and file—a total of 909 of all ranks. The confidential reports for 1876-1877, were both highly satisfactory, the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief intimating with reference to the latter in a letter conveying his “warmest commendations both to the regiment and its commanding officer,” that he had perused it “with much pleasure,” and that he considered it “most highly creditable to the regiment and the worthy old soldier Colonel M’Bean.”

On the 21st January 1878 Major Macpherson assumed the temporary command of the regiment vice Colonel M’Bean, who then proceeded on leave, and who, on the 16th of February, had to retire from the service as he had exceeded the age of sixty years. He was granted the honorary rank of Major-General, and received a full pension, while a few weeks subsequently he was awarded a good service pension of £100 a year.

Major-General M’Bean, unfortunately, did not long survive his well-earned repose, as he died at Woolwich, on the 22nd June, in the year of his

retirement. His body was conveyed from Herbert Hospital to the railway station with full military honours; and though the interment—which took place in the family burying ground at Grange Cemetery, Edinburgh, on the 26th,—was private, it was attended by detachments from the Curragh and the depot at Aberdeen.

General M'Bean's career is an excellent example of what may be attained by steadiness and perseverance, as he was one of the very few men who, under the old purchase system, rose to the command of the regiments they had entered as privates.

Born of poor parents at Inverness, on the 1st January 1828, General M'Bean began life as a labourer, and having enlisted in the 93rd in February 1835, became successively corporal (1839), sergeant (1844), colour-sergeant (1852); and having, by exemplary good conduct, and unvarying integrity, and constant zeal in the performance of the duties devolving on him in all these positions, obtained the respect and esteem of everyone in the corps, received his commission as ensign in August 1854.

While on duty during the Crimean Expedition, he remained at Varna in charge of the invalids who were left there, and interfered so successfully in a dispute that had risen between the French and Turkish soldiers, who were also stationed at the place, that the Sultan awarded him the 3rd class of the Order of the Medjideh—"a distinction which the recipient, with characteristic modesty, did not mention to his friends till some time afterwards, when an accidental reference happened to have been made to what occurred."

Having obtained his Lieutenancy without purchase in December 1854, he was appointed Adjutant in February 1855, and performed the duties of that office throughout the siege of Sebastopol, and till the regiment returned to England in 1856. He took also part in the expedition in the sea of Azov, and the capture of Kertch and Yenikale, and for his services during the campaign received, besides the order of the Medjideh already mentioned, the Crimean medal, with clasp for Sebastopol, and the Turkish medal.

Embarking for India in June 1857, he took

part in all the actions in which the regiment was engaged during the Indian Mutiny, and at the capture of Lucknow slew with his own sword 11 sepoys in the Begum Bagh—an exploit for which he was mentioned in despatches, and received the Victoria Cross.

Obtaining his company without purchase in April 1858 he was, in August 1860, as a further reward for his services during the Mutiny, promoted to the rank of Brevet-Major, and after holding the appointment of military storekeeper at Calcutta, became Brevet Lt.-Col. in 1871, and full Major in 1872. In October 1873, as has been already noted, he succeeded to the command of the regiment in which, 38 years before, he had enlisted as a private soldier. It was noteworthy that, notwithstanding the many engagements he had been in, he never received any serious wounds.

In February 1878, the 93rd was provided with a regimental transport train, consisting of 1 officer, 1 sergeant, and 22 privates, 2 smiths, 2 wheelwrights, and 1 saddler, with 9 general service waggons, 3 ammunition carts, 24 draught horses, and 3 riding

horses, and in consequence of the complications in European officers after the Russo-Turkish war, the regiment which was included in the 1st Army Corps, was in April placed on the war establishment. A large number of men joined from the 1st class army reserve, of whom 200 were however sent to join the 91st at Dublin, and recruiting parties were despatched to London, Liverpool, Dundee, Dumfries, Ayr, and Inverness. By the 1st of June, the regiment, now 1175 strong, was fully armed, clothed, and equipped, and fit to take the field, and was inspected by General Sir John Michel, G.C.B., commanding the forces in Ireland, and received his warm approbation.

The crisis, however, passed away without the necessity for war-like operations, and on the 31st July the men of the Army Reserve were, with the exception of 9 who elected to remain with the colours to complete their service towards pension, allowed to return to their homes ; while on the 1st September, the establishment was reduced to 30 officers, 41 serjeants, 23 drummers, and 600 rank and file.

The return of the feather bonnets to store, and the issue of white helmets instead, in the end of December, shewed that foreign service was at hand, and the regiment accordingly in the beginning of June 1879, left the Curragh, and embarked at Kingstown under Major E. H. D. Macpherson (who was promoted Lt.-Col., and assumed the command), on H. M. S. "Tamar," for conveyance to Gibraltar. The strength was at the time 650 of all ranks, 121 non-commissioned officers and men having been sent to the depot at Aberdeen.

The "Rock" was reached, and disembarkation took place on the 17th January, head-quarters going to Town Range, while detachments were sent to Wellington Front, North Front, and Catalan Bay.

Except the arrival of a draft in June, nothing occurred to break the regular round of station life, till the 6th of September, when, at a full dress parade of the whole troops in the garrison, Major and Brevet Lt.-Col. H. G. Moore, who had taken part in the fighting against the Gaikar in South Africa, was decorated with the Victoria Cross. His Excellency

Lord Napier of Magdala, having called the Colonel to the front, directed Major Gibbard, acting assistant secretary, to read the letter from the Secretary of State for War, conveying Her Majesty's commands that the decoration which she had been pleased to confer on Colonel Moore should be presented in the public and formal manner best adapted to evince Her Majesty's sense of his courageous conduct.

The extract from the London *Gazette*, dated 27th June, which was enclosed and also read, intimated that the Queen had signified her intention to confer the decoration of the Victoria Cross upon Major (now Brevet Lt.-Col.) Hans Garrett Moore, "For his gallant conduct in risking his own life in endeavouring to save the life of Private Giese, of the Frontier Mounted Police, on the occasion of the action with the Gaikar, near Komgha, on the 29th December 1877.—It is reported that when a small body of mounted police were forced to retire before overwhelming numbers of the enemy, Major Moore observed that Private Giese was unable to mount his horse, and was thereby at the mercy of the

Kaffirs ; perceiving the man's danger, Major Moore rode back alone into the midst of the enemy, and did not desist in his endeavours to save the man until the latter was killed, Major Moore having shot two Kaffirs, and received an assegai wound during the gallant attempt."

His Excellency addressing Colonel Moore, said : " Her Majesty having been graciously pleased to signify her approval of your gallant conduct, it does not become me to endeavour to supplement by any words of mine this, the highest praise you can receive, neither will any words I can add enhance the record of your brave deed read to us from the *Gazette*. It only remains for me to say that I deem it an honour to be privileged to convey to you the most coveted personal distinction a soldier can possess—'The Victoria Cross.' " Lord Napier then dismounted and affixed the decoration to the breast of the gallant recipient.

In the spring of 1880, Sir John Hay, K.C.B., the British minister at Tangier, proceeding on a diplomatic mission to Fex, was accompanied by Captain P. Durham Trotter of the 93rd, to whom

Colonel Trotter is the youngest son of the late A. Trotter, Esq. of Dreghorn, Mid-Lothian. He joined the head-quarters of the 93rd Sutherland Highlanders as an Ensign in January 1866, at Jhansi, Central India. He was musketry instructor of the regiment from 1876 to 1878, in which year he was promoted captain. In 1882 he attained his majority, and in 1885 was granted a Brevet Lieut.-Colonelcy in recognition of his services in the Nile Expedition, where he was commandant of the districts of Dal and Kajbar on the lines of communication; mentioned in the dispatches; medal with clasp, bronze star, 3rd class of the Medjidieh, and in 1889 he obtained the rank of Colonel in the army. In July 1890 he was selected to command the old 93rd Sutherland Highlanders, in which regiment he has served ensign to colonel-commanding.

We have pleasure in giving his Portrait from a photograph. Colonel Trotter married in 1886 a younger daughter of Charles Scott Plummer, Esq. of Sunderland Hall, Selkirkshire—issue, a daughter.



on his return to the regiment, His Excellency the Governor of Gibraltar, desired the thanks of the Sultan of Morocco to be conveyed for the services he had rendered in assisting to teach the Moorish officers the use of the heliograph, and in drawing up at the Sultan's request a memorandum suggesting various reforms in the native army. The Sultan highly approved of Captain Trotter's proposal, and ordered them to be carried out at once.

In January 1881, at a full-dress parade of the whole of the troops in garrison, naval and military, the silver medal of the Royal Humane Society was presented to Lieuts. Middleton and Aitken of the 93rd, by His Excellency Lord Napier of Magdala, who, having called these officers to the front, said—“Col. Macpherson, 93rd Regiment, I congratulate you on the honour reflected on your regiment by the conduct of your two young officers, Lieuts. Middleton and Aitken, which has gained for them the distinction that I am commanded to convey to them—the medal of the Royal Humane Society, for saving life at the imminent risk of their own. I have had the honour of placing the Victoria Cross

on the breasts of gallant soldiers, and I can assure you that I feel it as great an honour that I am charged by His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge to present to you, gentlemen, these medals on the part of the Royal Humane Society, to mark their appreciation of your brave and successful efforts to save your brother officer's life at the peril of your own." His Excellency then dismounted and affixed the medals, addressing a few well-chosen words of congratulation to the recipients.

The gallant feat for which these medals were awarded was the rescue of Lieut. Campbell, who had been placed in circumstances of extreme danger through a boating accident that occurred in Gibraltar Bay in November 1880, and who had, only with great difficulty, been saved by the noble exertions of Lieuts. Aitken and Middleton. While Mr Campbell and a private were in a dingy trying to tow the officers' yacht "Ariel" back to her moorings, a squall caused such a strain on the tow-rope that the boat was dragged under, and its occupants thrown out in a rough sea. The two

officers were on board the yacht, immediately sprung into the water to the rescue, and after a hard struggle of nearly twenty minutes' duration, succeeded in getting their comrade safe on board, but in an unconscious condition.

On the 23rd March, orders were very unexpectedly received for the regiment to return to the United Kingdom, and having embarked on the 29th on the hired transport "Egypt" with a total strength of 25 officers, and 750 non-commissioned officers and men, it reached Portsmouth on the 4th April and took up quarters at the North Camp, Aldershot, on the following morning.

On 14th June, the regiment had to regret the death of General Sir D. M'Gregor, who had been its Lt.-Col. for the long period of twelve years, and who after his retirement had always taken a warm interest in its welfare.

On the 1st July the old numerical designation of the regiment was dropped, and the 93rd Sutherland Highlanders became, under the new territorial scheme of reorganisation, the 2nd Battalion of the Princess Louise's Sutherland and Argyll High-

landers. The old 91st Highlanders was the 1st Battalion, and the Highland Borderers Militia and the Royal Renfrew Militia were added as 3rd and 4th Battalions respectively, while the depot was transferred from Aberdeen to Stirling. The pattern of the tartan was at the same time changed, the new one adopted being a combination of the Argyll and Sutherland checks, which are nearly alike. In carrying out other provisions of the plan, 65 volunteers left for other Highland regiments in August, and in September 100 men transferred to the 1st Class Army Reserve, a draft of 130 men received from the depot, and one of 141 men were sent to join the 1st Battalion, which was then in service at Cape Town, South Africa.

The confidential report on the inspection for 1881 was highly gratifying, the Commander-in-Chief stating in regard to it that the favourable account now given confirmed his own observations, as he had on all occasions found the 93rd in excellent order. He further desired "that his commendations be conveyed to the Lt.-Col., and to all ranks of this fine battalion."

On the 2nd of August 1882, the battalion was ordered to Windsor to relieve the 2nd Battalion Scots Guards, and after proceeding by rail from Tarnborough to Virginia Water, performed the rest of the journey by march route, the strength being 29 officers and 509 non-commissioned officers and men.

Before leaving Aldershot the battalion paraded for inspection by General Sir D. Lysons, who, after his examination, addressed it as follows :—" Colonel Macpherson, officers, non-commissioned officers, and men, I cannot allow you to leave the camp without expressing my appreciation of your conduct while under my command. On your arrival from Gibraltar a little over a year ago, you were a fine strong battalion of seasoned old soldiers, and the finest regiment in the camp. I am extremely sorry to see you dwindling and dwindling away to what you now are—a mere skeleton of what you were ;— but what is still left is good, and you are *now*, as *then*, an ornament to the camp. Your character has been all that could be desired. You are now going to what may be termed a post of honour. I hope that you will always maintain the character

and efficiency that has ever distinguished the 93rd Highlanders."

On the 9th November 1882, Major-General Higginson, C.B., Commanding the Home District, inspected the battalion at Windsor, and in his subsequent address, after praising in warm terms the appearance and good conduct of the men, said that he had been told by the Duke of Connaught what a fine regiment they were when under His Royal Highness's command at Aldershot. He was pleased to say that they kept up their reputation while at Windsor. Although their duties had been heavy, their conduct and behaviour had been all that could be desired. He might tell the young soldiers that the last time he saw the regiment was on the plains of Balaklava, when it performed a feat that would for ever live in the military history of their country, and it was a great satisfaction to him to have them under his command. Their conduct in quarters had been as good as their gallantry in the field, and he sincerely hoped they might have a pleasant time, and that he might see them again in the Home District.

On the 13th November 1882, the regiment, under the command of Lt.-Col. Macpherson, and with a strength of 29 officers and 481 non-commissioned officers and men, proceeded by rail from Windsor to Portsmouth, and these embarked on the hired transport "Lusitannia" for conveyance to Greenock en route for Glasgow, at which station it succeeded the 71st Highland Light Infantry, which moved to the Curragh on the 17th November. The 2nd Battalion of the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders received a very warm welcome from the citizens of the capital of the west, and was during its stay there very popular. It was present at, and took part in a review of the Lanarkshire Volunteers by Major General Macdonald, commanding the troops in Scotland, and its splendid appearance and marching on the occasion were highly praised in the public press, and held up as an example to the Volunteers.

The regular course of station duty was also broken by the arrival of drafts from the depot, the dispatch of others to join the 1st Battalion in Natal, and the detachment of a company to Balmoral in

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May 1883 to act as a guard of honour to the Queen, and by the receipt of intelligence of the rewards bestowed on some of the officers of the regiment, who are on active service with the forces in Egypt. These were Lt.-Col. Moore, V.C., Major R. W. Gordon, and Lieut. Steuart Macdougall, of whom the two former had during the campaign served on the Staff, and the last attached to the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders. They were all present at the battle of Tel-el-Kebir, and Lieut. Macdougall, who was severely wounded by a fragment of a shell, was highly commended for his gallant conduct in the action. Lt.-Col. Moore was mentioned in despatches, promoted to the Brevet rank of Colonel, made a Companion of the Bath, and received the 3rd Class of the Osmanlie, the Egyptian Medal and Clasp, and the Bronze Star. Major Gordon was mentioned in despatches, promoted to the Brevet rank of Lt.-Col., and received the 4th Class of the Osmanlie, and the Medal and Clasp, and Bronze Star.

On the anniversary of the battle of Balaklava (the 25th October) the same year, two handsomely-

I have pleasure in giving the Portrait of an Officer who has done credit to the family he now represents, and to the gallant old Sutherland Highlanders—Captain Steuart MacDougall of Lunga, born in 1854. He joined the Argyll Artillery Militia in 1874, and transferred in 1877 to the 93rd Sutherland Highlanders. He volunteered for the Egyptian Campaign in 1882, and with 140 men of the army reserve, principally of the 93rd Highlanders, joined the 79th the Cameron Highlanders in August 1882, and served throughout the campaign. He was present at the battle of Tel-el-Kebir, where he commanded one of the leading companies of the 79th Highlanders. In the attack he was dangerously wounded in the leg by a splinter of a shell, and was specially mentioned in dispatches by Sir Archibald Alison for his gallant conduct. Medal with clasp, and the Khedive star. Promoted captain in June 1884. (He is mentioned by the author of this work in his History of the 79th the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders, and History of the 42nd the Black Watch). The photograph from which the portrait is taken was kindly forwarded to me by the gallant officer at the wish of the Colonel and officers of the Regiment.



framed engravings of "The Thin Red Line," painted by Robert Gibb, R.S.A., and representing the famous reception of the Russian cavalry by the 93rd in line, were presented to the battalion—one for the officers', and one for the sergeants' mess. They were subscribed for by old officers and other friends of the regiment, the list of subscribers including the names of the Duke and Duchess of Sutherland.

Colonel Macpherson's period of command having expired on the 1st January 1884, he on that day handed over the care of the battalion to Lt.-Col. Nightingale, and issued his farewell order, which was as follows:—"In accordance with instructions received from the Horse Guards, Colonel E. H. D. Macpherson will hand over the command of the 2nd Battalion Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders to the next senior officer from the 1st January 1884. With reference to the above orders, Colonel Macpherson cannot take leave of the battalion without thanking the officers and non-commissioned officers for the support he has received from them during the five years he has

commanded. He now hands over the command to Colonel Nightingale, and in doing so he has the satisfaction to know that he hands it over in as good discipline as he received it. At the same time, he would ask the officers and non-commissioned officers to remember that the battalion is now composed of very young soldiers, with but few exceptions, and that it requires great firmness, accompanied by judgment and tact, to train these young soldiers to that state of discipline which is essential to the prosperity of the battalion. In bidding the regiment farewell, Colonel Macpherson does so with regret, he having spent so many happy days in it, both in stirring time of war, and in pleasant times of peace. At the same time it affords him pleasure to know that he leaves the command in the hands of such an experienced officer as Lt.-Col. Nightingale, who thoroughly understands the duties that appertain to the important post of commanding a Highland corps, and in whose hands he feels the prosperity of the battalion will not suffer."

With the exception of the arrival of drafts

from the depot, and the despatch of others to the 1st Battalion, and of a detachment to Balmoral, to form the usual royal guard of honour,—no event of importance occurred after the retirement of Colonel Macpherson, till the 9th of August, when orders were received for a change of quarters to the Isle of Wight—a destination altered at the last moment to Portsmouth, for which the regiment accordingly embarked, under the command of Colonel Nightingale, and with a total strength of 478, on the 18th of August, in the hired transport, “Poonah.” The voyage from Greenock to Portsmouth, which lasted only two days, was uneventful ; and on arrival, the battalion was inspected by Lt.-General Sir George Willis, K.C.B. (who expressed himself as extremely pleased with its appearance), and thereafter temporarily quartered, partly at Anglesea, and partly at Cambridge Barracks, till the removal of the 1st Gloucestershire regiment to York enabled all the companies to be again united at Cambridge Barracks.

After the death, on the 11th January 1885, of Colonel Cluny Macpherson, C.B., so well known as

a model Highland chieftain, and the father of Colonel E. H. D. Macpherson, lately in command of the battalion, Lt.-Col. Nightingale published the following Regimental Order :—

“The Commanding Officer greatly regrets to have to announce to the battalion the death of Chieftain Cluny Macpherson of Cluny Castle, whose son served so long in that regiment, and has so lately given up the command of it. In the death of the Chieftain, the regiment deeply sympathises with Colonel E. H. Macpherson and the family of Cluny, for all have lost a champion of their cause and country, and a true friend to all Highlanders.”

On the 20th February 1885, the battalion moved to Parkhurst, in the Isle of Wight, to relieve the 1st Battalion of the Seaforth Highlanders—one detachment being stationed at Cowes during Her Majesty's stay at Osborne, and another at Marchwood, near Southampton. On the Sunday before their departure from Portsmouth, the officers and men of the regiment, who had attended St. Michael's Presbyterian Church, presented to the church a handsomely bound pulpit Bible, with the inscription—

“Presented to the Presbyterian Church, St. Michael’s Road, Portsmouth, by the 93rd Highlanders.” The Rev. Mr Fraser, the chaplain in charge, in his letter acknowledging the gift, expressed the pleasure the congregation felt at having such a well-conducted regiment joined with them in public worship, and added—“The only regret is that the new minister, who is coming soon, will find the Highlanders gone. But wherever they go the Presbyterian Church in England will follow them with admiration for their gallantry, and with best wishes for their spiritual well-being.”

A small body of 60 officers and men which was at this time detached for duty at West Kensington, London, was inspected during the period of its stay by H.R.H. the Field-Marshal Commander-in-Chief, who congratulated the men on their smart appearance.

On the 1st June the regiment had to regret the loss of Brevet Lt.-Col. Gordon, who died while on staff service in Egypt, the sad event being made known by Colonel Nightingale in the following Regimental Order:—

“It is with the deepest regret that the Com-

manding Officer has to announce to the battalion the death of Lt.-Col. R. W. Gordon, Provost-Marshal of the forces at Suakim, who has fallen a victim to the climate after undergoing the hardships and privations of the campaign in Egypt and the Soudan. By his death the service has lost one of its most promising officers, and the battalion a good soldier, a staunch comrade, and sincere friend. His loss will be mourned by all who knew him."

While stationed at Parkhurst, the battalion had the honour of taking part in the various ceremonies connected with the marriage of H. R. H. Princess Beatrice with H. S. H. Prince Henry of Battenberg. On the 20th July, it supplied a special guard of honour, consisting of 3 officers and 105 non-commissioned officers and men, with the Queen's colour, band, and pipers, at the Queen's Gate, Osborne, and these as well as Her Majesty's own guard, received H. S. H. on his arrival at Osborne House, with a royal salute. On the 23rd July, the day of the wedding ceremony itself, the whole of the regiment was on duty, under the direction of Colonel Moore, the commanding officer, Colonel Nightingale, being

especially commanded to attend the marriage. After parading at 7.45 A.M., it marched via Newport to Osborne, where one guard of honour of 3 officers and 105 non-commissioned officers and men, with the Queen's colour, were told off for Osborne House, and another of 3 officers and 84 non-commissioned officers and men, with the regimental colour, and pipers and drummers, was sent to Whippingham Church. The remainder of the regiment lined part of the road from the house to the church. After the ceremony, the officers received a command to lunch at Osborne House, where they were subsequently presented to the Prince of Wales, and other members of the Royal Family, by H. R. H. the Duke of Cambridge. Colonel Nightingale was most graciously received by Her Majesty the Queen, who expressed herself in the warmest terms on the bearing, conduct, and appearance of the men under his command. The battalion reached barracks about half-past five o'clock in the afternoon, and though it had been under arms for nearly ten hours in a burning sun, such was the fine condition and excellent physique of the men that not one fell out,

but all came in wonderfully fresh, and highly delighted at the success of the day's work, and at the notice that had been taken of them.

On the 23rd of August, the regiment was inspected by the Duke of Connaught. After a minute examination by H. R. H., the men, in full marching order, moved past in column and quarter-column, and were put through the manual, firing, and bayonet exercises, and executed a few battalion movements under the direction of Colonel Nightingale. The Duke afterwards went through the quarters, and expressed his high approval of the appearance and drill, and of everything he had seen connected with the regiment.

In the beginning of October, General the Hon. R. Rollo, C.B., Honorary Colonel of the regiment, presented the officers' mess with a massive gold cup, intimation of his gift being conveyed in the following letter :—

“STRATHEARN HOUSE, BOURNEMOUTH,
“12th October, 1885.

“DEAR COLONEL NIGHTINGALE,

“I have directed to be forwarded to you, at Parkhurst, before the 25th inst. (Balaklava Day), a case containing a Cup,

which I desire to present to the officers' mess of the 93rd, and which I hope they will accept. Kindly tell them from me that I am very proud of the high honour of being Colonel of their regiment, and I trust they may have the opportunity, if war should unfortunately take place during their service, of adding to the noble deeds of their distinguished corps. I am sure the Sutherland Highlanders will ever uphold the high character they have already gained, especially in the Crimea and in India. Under the gallant and chivalrous Sir Colin Campbell, 'The Grand Old Man' of The Alma, Balaklava, and Lucknow, and who, I may here observe, was their Colonel, an honour of which he was very proud, I had the good fortune to see the 'Thin Red Line' at Balaklava repel and drive back in confusion the attack of the Russian horsemen, and I have made the anniversary of that famous day the occasion of presenting my gift to the regiment.

"I take the opportunity of again thanking the officers of the regiment very sincerely for the kind invitations I have received from them through you at Parkhurst, as well as from Colonel Macpherson when at Aldershot, to visit and partake of their hospitality, but which, from my state of health at the time, I was unable to accept.

"With every good wish for the success and welfare of the regiment wherever it may be placed,

"Believe me, my DEAR COLONEL,

"Always very faithfully yours,

"R. ROLLO, *General and Colonel*

"*93rd Sutherland Highlanders.*"

Colonel Moore, who was in temporary command, replied on behalf of the regiment as follows :—

“ DEAR GENERAL ROLLO,

“ The cup which you have so generously presented to the officers' mess of the Sutherland Highlanders, arrived safely on the 4th inst. It graced our mess table yesterday, and I had the pleasure in Colonel Nightingale's absence of reading to my brother officers your letter of the 12th inst., wherein you express so many kind wishes for the welfare of the battalion, and wherein you refer in stirring terms to the service it performed in 1854. Allow me on behalf of the officers to say that we are very grateful for the kindness which has promoted the bestowal of so handsome and so valuable a gift, which we and our successors will always prize, not for its own sake only, but still more out of sincere regard for its generous donor, our present Colonel.

“ SIR,

“ Most faithfully yours,

“ H. G. MOORE,

“ *Colonel 93rd Highlanders.*”

From this time onward the history of the regiment has been uneventful, except for change of quarters to Cork, to which the battalion was transferred in 1886, and the arrival of drafts from the

depot, and the dispatch of others to join the linked battalion in Ceylon. Some of the latter have been very large, one sent out in November 1885, consisting of 2 officers, and 267 non-commissioned officers and men. As all those of whom the drafts are composed have to be trained soldiers of over 20 years of age, the officers have constantly to lament the loss of their best men, and the battalion sees itself reduced from time to time to a mere skeleton, till the ranks are again filled up by a fresh influx of recruits from the depot. These have been as yet, however, invariably of excellent quality, and soon develop into men worthy and capable of maintaining all the best traditions of the corps. The strength of the regiment in 1886 was 24 officers, 2 warrant officers, and 514 non-commissioned officers and men.

After 32 years' service in the corps, Colonel Nightingale retired from the command in June 1887, his term of service having expired, and was succeeded by Colonel Moore, V.C., C.B.

On the 21st October the Inspector of Army Signalling commended in high terms the battalion for signalling. On 10th January 1888 Colonel Moore

retired, much regretted. On the 14th February Major Miles, from the 1st Battalion, was posted Lt.-Col., with date from 11th January.

On the 9th April the battalion moved to the Curragh. General Stevenson expressed his high approval of the regiment, and the conduct of the men in Cork in very trying times, also their good feeling with the natives, notwithstanding having been several times called out at Youghal and elsewhere to preserve order. On the 2nd July Major General the Hon. C. Thesgier inspected the battalion and found it as he states, "a model of all a regiment should be." On the 9th September Lt.-Col. Trotter rejoined from the depot at Stirling as second in command, having been absent from the battalion since commencement of the Nile campaign in 1884.

On the 1st January 1889 the battalion received notice of having won the 1st prize in the Army inter-regimental rifle match, the amount, £50, was subsequently expended in payment of silver lamps for officers' mess.

On the 27th March the battalion football team defeated the 2nd Battalion of the South Stafford-

shire regiment in final tie of army inter-regimental football competition, at the Oval, thereby becoming holders of the challenge cup, which was presented on the ground by H.R.H. The Duke of Cambridge. Lt.-Col. Miles, in a battalion order, congratulated the battalion, and thanked the two teams for the victories they had gained for their comrades, alluding to the sacrifice of much spare time and self-denial practised by the competitors in thus contributing to uphold the credit of the battalion.

On the 29th June a deputation from Dundalk waited on the regiment, to present County Louth rifle challenge shield, won by a team of the battalion with a score of 472 points, the highest score which the shield had ever been won by.

On the 16th June Private Willcocks, at great risk, saved from drowning in the Liffey a sapper of the Royal Engineers. For this he was awarded the Bronze Medal of the Royal Humane Society, and was promoted full corporal by order of His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief. The medal was presented on parade by H. S. H. Prince Henry of Sax-Weimar.

On the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd of July the battalion was inspected by Major-General the Hon. C. Thesgier, who congratulated the regiment on its many achievements and good conduct, which reflected the greatest credit on Lt.-Col. Miles, and all under his command.

On 10th of October the battalion heard with great grief of the death by drowning of Colonel Moore, "a sad ending to a gallant and distinguished career."

On the 12th of February 1890 the battalion, 620 strong, left the Curragh, to their great regret, to be quartered at Aldershot, where it arrived on the 15th February, and was quartered in the same tents as in 1882. A very complimentary order was published by General Thesgier on this occasion. The battalion was posted to 3rd Brigade, of which Colonel Trotter assumed temporary command.

On the 30th March Major W. Bruce M. Brand died at Aldershot, to the great sorrow of the battalion. In the absence of Lt.-Col. Miles, Colonel Trotter issued a battalion order, in which he announced with great sorrow the death of Major

W. B. M. Brand, who had served in the 93rd 2nd Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders upwards of 21 years, during which time, by his kindness of disposition and genial temperament, he had endeared himself to all.

On the 23rd of July Lt.-Col. Miles resigned command. A most conscientious officer, he had won the good opinion of all, and, as was pointed out on parade by his successor, Colonel Trotter, "the very creditable appearance of the battalion at the annual inspection was greatly due to his energy and attendance to details."

The regiment has now for its chief Colonel Philip Durham Trotter, an officer who has its traditions, its bravery, and well-sustained history so much at heart that the writer of this work, in taking farewell of the gallant Sutherland Highlanders, feels every confidence that the esprit de corps will be so maintained under his command as to still deserve the high and honoured distinction conferred upon it in other days by that brave old warrior, Lord Clyde, as being "second to none."

